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REAGAN REMARKS ON ARMS RACE ASSESSED

OW190404 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Nov 82 p 3

[TRUD political observer Vissarian Sisnev article under the rubric "On the Topic of the Day: Why Senator Hatfield Is Offended"]

[Text] For some reason the present White House incumbent does not believe that his compatriots are quite independently capable of taking fright at the prospect of dying in a nuclear war, and does not believe that they have enough imagination to see what the completely unlimited accumulation of nuclear weapons and the policy of confrontation with the socialist world may ultimately lead to. The president thinks that it is only at the instigation of "foreign agents" that Americans can rise up in struggle against the arms race. This is the sense of the statement he made at a press conference on 11 November. The American Administration would clearly like to attribute the rapid growth of the movement in support of a freeze on nuclear arms levels in the country to these alien [inorodnyy] factors.

We have already said in the pages of TRUD that even many representatives of the top strata of American society, including very prominent politicians and members of both houses of the U.S. Congress, are active members of this movement. A few months ago Senators Hatfield (Oregon) and Kennedy (Massachusetts) submitted a draft resolution calling for the conclusion of an appropriate agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union. They have both addressed many audiences since then, upholding the viewpoint that a freeze is the most realistic way to end the world rivalry in armaments. These speeches have met with the most sympathetic response and have helped further swell the ranks of the movement. The senator from Oregon scarcely took the President's remark as referring directly to himself -- and it is not the business of a Soviet workers' paper to defend the reputation of an American professional politician -- but he did intimate that he was offended by the President's attack. Offended not on his own account, but on behalf of all the Americans who, as he has, have realized the urgent need to end the stockpiling of arsenals. Incidentally, the Hatfield-Kennedy team is symbolic in itself: The former represents the extreme west of the country and the latter the extreme East, but the opinions of people in both West and East are identical so far as nuclear weapons are concerned.

And of course, in this respect we can now speak not only of the eastern and western regions of the United States, but also the Northern and Southern regions and the center -- all the 50 states where, as Harris; head of the well-known public opinion institute, described it: "An insatiable thirst for peace" has emerged recently. It would certainly never occur to anyone to call Harris a "foreign agent" -- industrial coporations, government institutions and in general the powerful of this world have too often turned to the services of his organizations, which came into being after World War II. As a sensitive indicator, the Harris Institute noted long ago that public opinion in the United States was persistently tilting toward ending the race to the nuclear abyss and toward a sensible course in the international arena. The latest polls have made it possible to reach the conclusion mentioned above.

It is supremely indicative that 75 percent of those polled link the desired thaw in the international atmosphere with the need to improve American-Soviet relations. Such an improvement is now advocated by 83 percent of those who gave a definite answer. The formula "who gave a definite answer" is used deliberatedly. The polls also reveal numbers of "don't knows," and if you take them into account, the number of adherents of the present dangerous course would look very niggardly. That same 83 percent believe that the United States and the USSR must reach agreement on ending the production of nuclear arms and limiting and reducing their existing ones.

Also, almost as many of those polled want the Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic offensive nuclear arms to be successful. Another important detail is that the massive propaganda campaign aimed at convincing Americans of the Russians' nuclear superiority has not produced the anticipated results and a majority of people are sure that approximate equality of forces persists. Especially as this is confirmed in the U.S. Defense Department's official report for the current year, as the American press has written and American television has reported. Things clearly haven't added up for the organizers of the campaign.

It is ridiculous to say that shifts of public opinion in a country like the United States can take place only under some kind of external influence. It is superfluous to prove that every people sense the approach of danger through their collective reason. But if there is anyone who does require such proof, there is plenty of it after the recent midterm elections in the United States. In these elections, which are regarded as a pretty accurate barometer of the sentiments predominating among the voters, "of all the population groups only one gave majority support to the political course of President Reagan's administration -- the rich," as a WASHINGTON POST observer put it. This is expressed in figures such as the following. For instance, simultaneously with the congressional and gubernatorial elections, voters in 9 states and 30 major cities were given the chance to say whether they were in favor of or against the idea of freezing nuclear arsenals. Eight states said a resolute "yes!" [as published], and supporters of the administration prevailed in only two cities. These results, like the defeat for the Republican Party in general, were described by THE NEW YORK TIMES, quite rightly, as a warning to the White House.

If you think about it, external influence on the shaping of American public opinion should probably not be totally denied. It is clear that the Soviet peace offensive that has been mounted and is being mounted, persistently and consistently throughout the postwar decades, could not fail to influence and have an effect on the minds of millions of people on all continents -- the American included. You only have to recall the reaction prompted in the world by the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. In the United States, this generated widespread demands that this vivid example of love of peace and good will be immediately followed. I think the clear statement in the name of the Soviet Government, that in our view a mutual freeze on nuclear arsenals would be an important first step in ending the nuclear arms race was bound not to remain unnoticed either.

All unbiased people are well aware that the ball is not in our court. We are always ready for honest, equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with any state that so desires. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov confirmed this once again in conversation with U.S. Vice President G. Bush. He stressed that the Soviet Union, consistently pursuing a policy of peace, is prepared to build its relations with the United States on a basis of complete equality, noninterference and mutual respect in the interests of both countries' peoples and of improving the international situation.

SENATOR HART URGES NUCLEAR ACCORD WITH USSR

PM181555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Peace Is the Main Aim"]

[Excerpt] New York 14 Nov -- In the United States there are increasingly persistent calls for the Washington administration to adopt urgent measures to improve political relations with the Soviet Union and avert the threat of nuclear war.

Speaking in Chicago, prominent U.S. Senator G. Hart said that "the White House should rebuild relations with the Soviet Union." Pointing to the growing movement in the country for a nuclear arsenals freeze, he noted that the American people "are demanding that the administration should take concrete steps in the sphere of curbing the arms race." According to Hart, the United States should swiftly resume the talks broken off by Washington so as to draw up a total nuclear test ban treaty. The senator indicated the need to formulate measures aimed at averting the threat of the accidental occurrence of nuclear war and the need for an effective strategic arms reduction.

In this context he noted that it is difficult to view the White House's so-called "zero option" as a serious arms limitation proposal. "The United States," Hart said, "should put forward a more specific and realistic proposal for talks on this question." The senator stressed the need to reduce the Pentagon's excessively inflated budget and pointed out that the limitation of the arms race would be in U.S. national interests.

U.S. CATHOLIC BISHOPS OPPOSE ARMS RACE

National Conference

LD191116 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Washington November 19 TASS -- It is necessary to do everything possible to secure the prohibition of nuclear weapons, a reduction of nuclear arsenals and general disarmament. Such was the idea running through all speeches made by prominent religious leaders of the United States at a national conference of Catholic bishops of the USA, one of the biggest and most influential religious organizations of the country.

An overwhelming majority of the 278 bishops present at the convention, supported during their debate the draft message of this organization on the problems of nuclear war and disarmament. This message is to be circulated among all the 50 million Catholics in the USA. It rejects the Pentagon's strategy of so-called "limited" and "prolonged" nuclear wars and calls for an immediate and mutual freeze of nuclear armaments by the USA and the USSR.

The U.S. military budget already consumes about 26 per cent of the total federal spending and the federal budget deficit now exceeds 100 billion dollars, said Cardinal John Krol, the bishop of Philadelphia. In the light of such a disastrous effect of the arms race on the national economy and the welfare of common people, religious workers show quite understandable concern and a desire to work for a lasting peace.

The arms race in the world is directly linked with widespread hunger and privations on earth, said Roger Mahoney, bishop of Fresno (California State). Arms manufacture, he said, deflects enormous economic, intellectual and moral resources.

The threat of using weapons and armed blackmail may lead to unleashing a global conflict which may destroy the whole of mankind, said James Niderjizis, bishop of Nashville (Tennessee State).

Bishop Edward MacCarthy suggested establishing an international religious peace academy. He said religious workers should make struggle against war one of the priorities in their activities.

Clark's Letter

LD182040 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] President Reagan's national security adviser William Clark has expressed displeasure for the position of American bishops on nuclear arms. The morality of these weapons and the policy of using them as a deterrent are being discussed at an annual conference of American Catholic bishops in Washington. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev:

The conference is discussing a draft of a pastoral letter which opposes both the use and the threat of using nuclear weapons. Despite certain differences, particularly on the wording of the letter, American bishops seem to be in agreement that the nuclear arms race is a threat to humanity and is immoral.

In his critical letter to the conference William Clark has warned against a sweeping condemnation of nuclear arms. Accusing the bishops of misreading American policies, Mr Clark has stressed the morality of nuclear arms because they preserve the values we cherish. We all heard the same justification for nuclear arms when the Truman administration ordered an atomic attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. With the gospel on their lips and world domination on their minds, the American leadership did not hesitate in killing tens of thousands of Japanese civilians in the name of the American values. That is how the nuclear arms race started and at every stage of it the United States was the pioneer of a new and more sophisticated type of nuclear arms.

The proposed pastoral letter calls for a nuclear freeze, condemns nuclear weapons as immoral, and even says that their possession as a deterrent is tolerable only so long as steps are being taken toward mutual disarmament.

Why are such views so dangerous to the Reagan administration? If there is going to be a mutual freeze and mutual disarmament equally beneficial and verifiable, won't the United States gain from it as much as any other side? William Clark's letter to the conference of American bishops has been interpreted by observers as a clear warning to the church not to meddle in the administration's affairs. It came only several days after a strong attack delivered personally by President Brezhnev [as heard] on the nuclear freeze movement. President Reagan has charged that the movement was manipulated by communist agents. The conference of American bishops was spared the same accusation. But a twin attack on opponents of the administration's nuclear policy in less than a week shows that the government has no intention to review its policy. Instead it is doing all it can to stifle the antinuclear feelings, discredit the freeze movement and compromise its supporters. Nuclear arms and doctrines of nuclear warfare are idolatry to the administration and perhaps the only values it cherishes.

GENEVA ARMS TALKS DELEGATIONS MEET 18 NOV

Arms in Europe

LD181452 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva November 18 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe was held here today.

Strategic Arms

LD181454 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva November 18 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction was held here today.

U.S.-FRG CONCEPT OF BALANCE OF FORCES ANALYZED

LD171840 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 17 Nov 82

["Washington's Dangerous and Unrealistic Course" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

At the U.S.-West German talks that ended in Washington, U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl issued a statement alleging that the East-West balance of forces has been upset and proclaimed, as their objective, attainment of "a stable balance of both nuclear and non-nuclear forces".

In their public appearances, U S. Administration officials prefer not to elaborate on the meaning of the "balance of forces" they strive for. One can get an idea of what they are actually after only by analyzing Washington's practical actions in the field of arms limitation and reduction, and its plans to increase the U.S. missile-nuclear [as received] arsenals.

The Reagan administration has rejected the Soviet-American SALT-2 treaty as "containing a basic vice". Meanwhile, however, the treaty provided for setting equal -- for the USSR and the USA -- "ceilings" on the means of delivery of strategic weapons -- eventually 2,250 units per either side.

The U.S. Administration is clearly not content with the present U.S. edge in the number of strategic nuclear warheads (according to U.S. data -- 10,000: 7,000 in favour of the United States) as "insufficient".

U.S. military programs provide for additional deployment of 100 "MX" intercontinental ballistic missiles, each equipped with 10 warheads, which is to increase the number of nuclear charges in the U.S. Strategic Forces almost by 1,000 units. There are plans for commissioning 10 Ohio submarines with 240 ballistic missiles each equipped with 8 warheads. Even if several old submarines with Polaris missiles are scrapped, this will still increase the U.S. fleet's nuclear potential by 1,700-2,000 charges.

The Pentagon intends to get an extra 3,000-4,000 nuclear charges by equipping the B-1 and B-52 bombers with strategic cruise missiles. Washington plans to put hundreds of cruise missiles in submarines and warships.

It follows from the new U.S. military program that Washington intends to increase the number of strategic nuclear warheads by 60-80 percent in order to assure a 2-2.5 times edge over the Soviet strategic forces in this field.

It is quite evident that when Washington and its allies talk about a "balance", they mean a U.S. superiority. The pledge of the 1980 Republican Convention before the presidential elections to achieve a U.S. military superiority has not been relinquished by the present U.S. Administration.

However, historical experience indicates that the U.S. plans to achieve a superiority in strategic forces are not only extremely dangerous for the cause of peace but also unattainable.

The USSR has possibilities for countering any U.S. plans to upset the existing military parity.

N. EUROPEAN NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE CAMPAIGN VIEWED

LD191024 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2350 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Moscow 19 Nov (TASS) -- The problems of guaranteeing the security of countries of northern Europe are the object of constant, and recently heightened, attention from the most varied sectors of the population of that region, writes Yuriy Kuznetsov in PRAVDA. He comments on the activeness of Norwegian peace campaigners who took part in activities organized by the mass national movement "No to nuclear weapons." It is significant, the author notes, that many participants in the antiwar movement in northern European countries again and again return to the idea which has truely taken root here -- the idea of proclaiming the whole region a nuclear-free zone.

The commentator points out that "the threat linked to the ceaseless attempts by the NATO war machine to turn West European countries -- including Denmark and Norway, which are members of the NATO bloc -- into sites for the deployment and application of nuclear missiles is especially actively discussed in northern European countries."

"Although differences appear from time to time in the approach of northern countries, the commentator sums up, they all concur on the special topicality of actually raising the issue of freeing the north of Europe from real nuclear peril."

PEREZ DE CUELLAR CITED ON FREEZE, ARMS TALKS

OW190642 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar by APN New York correspondent V. Simonov carried in the IZVESTIYA "World Today" feature: "Preservation of Peace Is a Common Concern"]

[Excerpts] In an interview with APN New York correspondent V. Simonov UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar assessed the results of the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament and the Week of Action for Disarmament and also shared his opinion on the importance of cooperation between peace-loving forces in East and West.

Asked about the UN member states' attitude to the idea of a mutual freeze on U.S. and USSR nuclear arsenals, J. Perez de Cuellar declared: It can confidently be admitted that the idea is causing great interest. In fact the General Assembly First Committee is now discussing three separate proposals relating to a mutual freeze on nuclear arsenals.

The preservation of peace for future generations is a common concern, and that is precisely the way this should be approached, especially in the United Nations, J. Perez de Cuellar stated in conclusion. The question of East-West cooperation in achieving this objective is really of very great importance. Moreover, the states possessing nuclear weapons bear a special responsibility for displaying restraint and understanding in their relations, if we want to guarantee peace for the whole world. This is why we in the United Nations welcome the present resumption of talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on both medium-range and strategic missile systems.

U.S. PLANS FOR MILITARY SUPREMACY IN SPACE

Uses for Space Shuttle

LD162018 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 16 TASS -- The Space Shuttle Columbia with four astronauts on board landed today at the U.S. Air Base Edwards, California. During the five-day flight of the Shuttle two commercial communications space satellites were put into a near-earth orbit and a number of scientific experiments was carried out. For a number of reasons, the space walk which was planned for Sunday and then put off till Monday, was not carried out, above all because of faulty space suits.

Despite the attempts of the U.S. mass media to emphasize in every way the "commercial" character of the first practical flight of Columbia it is no secret that the entire shuttle space programme has above all military importance. The U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT announced that 113 out of the 311 planned launchings of the transport ships of that series will have purely military purposes.

By 1985 the Pentagon hopes to have at its disposal the complex for launching reusable spaceships at the Vandenberg Base in California.

A particular attention that the U.S. Department of Defence shows to the latest spaceships of the shuttle series attests to the speedy militarization of outer space carried out by the USA. The United States now launches over 20 satellites of military purposes a year. The Pentagon has special interest in the multipurpose space system Navstar consisting of 18 satellites. It is to ensure, specifically, the homing in to targets of strategic bombers, ballistic missiles from nuclear submarines, etc.

The plans of the Pentagon strategists include direct preparation for war in outer space. The central place in them is assigned to the creation of space stations with laser units on board. The United States allocated in the current financial year 433 million dollars, double the sum for 1980, for the development of these weapons planned for the destruction of enemy space installations. Altogether it is planned to spend up to 100 billion dollars on laser "killer-satellites". THE NEW YORK TIMES quotes Commander of the Office of Space Systems of the U.S. Air Force Richard Henry as saying that outer space is above all the operations theatre. This pronouncement is borne up by the United States' huge spending for the implementation of its military-space programme. This year alone it is intended to allocate for the purpose 8.5 billion dollars, above all at the expense of a sharp cutting of the social and economic programmes.

Looking Ahead

PM161419 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Nov Second Edition p 3

[Article by A. Larin: "Dangerous Plans"]

[Text] In the United States' aggressive policy a considerable role is assigned to the U.S. Air Force. As is well known, its goal is to attain military supremacy in the air and in space. Fully approving the present U.S. Administration's militarist course, the Air Force Command has actively joined the campaign to stoke military hysteria and intimidate the ordinary American, designed to justify an unlimited increase in the military budget.

It is no accident that the report prepared by Air Force specialists entitled "Air Power Entering the 21st Century," despite its "secret" stamp, was put at the disposal of THE NEW YORK TIMES. This opus, whose preparation took 10 months, was elaborated on the basis of the opinions of several hundred officers and scientists and engineers from aerospace companies and represents "a guideline for elaborating the long-term strategy" of the U.S. Air Force.

The report's authors cannot be accused of excessive optimism. In their opinion, in the 21st century "many countries will have nuclear weapons, regional wars will break out frequently and terrorism will spread throughout the world." On the basis of this grim forecast the report's compilers argue with all their might for a new buildup of U.S. air might, which must be achieved primarily by stepping up the nuclear potential and "expanding the Air Force presence in countries or regions of strategic interest." The main task of the U.S. Air Force, in the opinion of the report's authors, must be preparation for a world global war, to wage which it is essential to create a further series of military alliances of the NATO type.

The report draws attention to the expansion of Air Force participation in punitive expeditions and the dispatch of assault units to various parts of the world. Thus, the planned dispatch of the Rapid Deployment Forces to the Persian Gulf will be a mammoth operation involving the participation of conventional aircraft and spacecraft designed to ensure intercontinental communication.

In general, this report and speeches by U.S. politicians and generals display special interest in the question of the use of space for military purposes. For instance, Air Force Command spokesman Lt Gen Richard Henry said with a crude soldier's directness: "Space is a theater of military operations."

President R. Reagan is a fierce champion of the militarization of space. In the directive he published in connection with the flight of the Columbia spacecraft, the first point stated: "The United States will undertake activity in space in support of its right to self-defense."

In the next 5 years the U.S. Administration plans to increase expenditure on military operations in space even more rapidly than the remainder of the military budget, primarily by reducing expenditure on peaceful research. Even in the current fiscal year the Pentagon's military space budget of almost $2 billion exceeds the NASA budget.

These funds will go toward tests of antisatellite and laser weapons, the construction of launchpads for military space shuttles, the creation of space stations and space planes [kosmoplany] with military functions and so forth.

This interest in space on the part of the U.S. military is explained by their perpetual quest for illusory "military superiority" and the unfounded hope that in space this superiority will finally be achieved. As R. Stivers, U.S. deputy under secretary of defense, put it recently, "whenever a new medium is opened to man it is used to obtain military superiority. The course of world events has frequently been changed by the country which was the first to seize the advantages opened up by the use of the new medium's military potential."

Although of themselves the U.S. militarists' designs for achieving military superiority in space, like their designs for determining the course of world events, are nonsensical, unless they are halted promptly they could entail catastrophe for mankind. It is for that reason that the Soviet Union's proposals aimed at preventing the spread of the arms race in space are so timely.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON EAST BLOC COOPERATION

OW190030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 82 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Loyalty to Great Ideals"]

[Text] The community of socialist states is growing and strengthening. Within an extremely short historical time it has become a global factor in the political development of our time. The fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties, deepening unity and cohesion, are unswervingly following the course outlined by their congresses, are pooling their countries' ideological and political, economic and scientific and technical potentials and are multiplying the strength of real socialism.

The community exemplifies the new, socialist type of international relations between sovereign, equal states rallied together by common vital interests and aims and the Marxist-Leninist ideology and welded together by bonds of comradely mutual assistance and all-around cooperation.

Notwithstanding any turn of events or change in the situation, the socialist countries' fraternal parties remain true to these principles of relations. Their policy is characterized by firm consistency and unbreakable continuity. The extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum confirmed that our party will do everything to further strengthen the cohesion of the community of socialist states and the unity of the ranks of the whole world's communists in the struggle for the common aims and ideals. The fraternal parties and the broad public of the community countries have greeted with unanimous satisfaction our party's determination to implement firmly and consistently the strategic line in domestic and foreign policy formulated by the 23d-26th CPSU Congresses. This line met with approval and support in the documents of the congresses of the community countries' communist and workers parties and has become our common cause. Our friends rightly link with this line the consistent implementation of Leninist norms of party and state life, the improvement of socialist democracy, the course toward boosting the people's prosperity and the further strengthening of the community's economic and defense might.

The solidarity of the socialist states' fraternal parties and working people with the CPSU and the Soviet people was displayed with special force in the days when the Soviet people and all progressive mankind were paying their last respects to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that true continuer of Lenin's cause. The Soviet Communists and all our country's working people greatly value their friends' solidarity and their loyalty to internationalist principles and to the immortal teaching of Marxism-Leninism.

The efforts of the community countries' working people are now directed toward successfully completing this year and creating the necessary start [zadel] for next year. The CPSU and the fraternal parties are united in their desire to do everything to boost the people's well-being on the basis of the intensification of production and the improvement of its efficiency and of work quality. The CEMA countries are improving their cooperation in the spheres of the economy, ideology, science and culture and are deepening socialist economic integration. Solving the problems of international production specialization and sharing, they are now supplementing the coordination of their plans with the coordination of economic policy as a whole.

The strength of the communist and workers parties lies in their unbreakable link with the people, with the masses. The socialist countries' working people are rallying increasingly closely around their vanguard, demonstrating their dedication to the socialist system by shock labor and successes in the international socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. They have boundless belief in their parties and in their mighty collective intellect and will and they vigorously support their domestic and foreign policy.

For their part, the fraternal countries' communists show every concern for consolidating the alliance of the working class, working peasantry and people's intelligentsia, for strengthening the socialist society's sociopolitical and ideological unity and for the ideological tempering of the working people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian, socialist internationalism.

Socialism is the most humane and progressive system in the history of mankind. The words that blaze forth on its banners are: Peace and creation! The desire of the socialist community's working people for peace is immeasurable. Not preparation for war, which condemns the peoples to a pointless waste of their material and spiritual wealth, but the consolidation of peace -- that is their guideline to the future. Our party formulated the majestic Peace Program for the Eighties, with which the socialist community's working people and hundreds of millions of honest people in the world have armed themselves.

In the complex international situation, when aggressive imperialist circles are trying to undermine peaceful cooperation and to push the peoples onto the road of enmity and military confrontation, the socialist community states are fully determined to defend peace. Relying on their might, they are displaying the greatest vigilance and restraint and struggling persistently for detente and disarmament and in order to save mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

The socialist community states maintain and develop their solidarity and cooperation with the countries that have liberated themselves from colonial oppression, with the peoples' struggle for national independence and social progress and with all the world's peace-loving forces. They are always prepared for honest, equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with any state that so desires. At the same time the international situation, which has increased in complexity, and the experience of past years prompt the socialist countries to seek even greater cohesion and the strengthening of their technical and economic independence from the capitalist world.

This reliance on their own strength has nothing in common with autarky and self-isolation from the world economy and rules out confrontation and the fueling of tension. It is directed against any discrimination and dishonest political games. We have enough strength and energy and raw material sources and enough scientific, technical and manpower potential to cope with any tasks and scale any heights.

True to the communist ideals, the brother peoples are developing their cooperation and rallying their ranks even more closely. In a single formation they are confidently traveling the path of socioeconomic progress and peace.

SOCIALIST UNITY VITAL PART OF EAST BLOC POLICY

Leonid Krichevskiy Commentary

LD181308 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] CPSU Secretary General Yuriy Andropov, who made a speech on 15 November at the Red Square funeral ceremony for Leonid Brezhnev, said: We will do everything in order to strengthen further the unity of the great socialist states' community. These words, writes our commentator Leonid Krichevskiy, confirm the continuity and consistency in the implementation of the most important direction of Leninist foreign policy conducted by the Soviet Union under the leadership of Leonid Brezhnev.

In this policy, worked out at the CPSU congresses, prominence was given to matters concerning the socialist community: further strengthening the unity of fraternal nations, and strengthening their community in all fields, from joint economic development plans to undertaking essential measures for the common defense of their achievements.

Taking advantage of mutual assistance, the countries of the socialist community are dynamically developing their economy. They have achieved a stable pace of development of production and national income. Their participation in the world economy is growing. Since 1950, when CEMA, the joint economic body, began its activity, such participation in the world economy has nearly doubled and today amounts to about 35 percent of the world industrial production, whereas the population of CEMA countries constitutes only 1/10 of the world's population.

Socialist cooperation is based on the principles of total equality of rights, fraternal mutual assistance, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. These countries are completely free fom discrimination, domination and subjugation, which are so typical to the capitalist world. They have created qualitatively new international relations. As was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress they have become true relations between nations -- and achievement of socialism. This encourages the process of cooperation of the socialist countries, but at the same time it does not weaken their specific national characteristics or historical peculiarities. What is more, the many forms of their economic life, the organization of their economies, the richness of the ways and methods of affirming their socialist ways of life are assumed. This line has been confirmed by CPSU congresses and reflects the Leninist recommendation concerning construction of socialism in different countries.

The development of the economy of the CEMA countries, their economic plans, the process of socialist economic integration, have as their main goal developing national well-being and improving living standards. These are peaceful plans and their implementation requires advantageous external political conditions -- that is, lasting peace and international security. Socialist countries' cooperation in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament is broadly manifested. They are doing everything possible to remove the danger of a nuclear catastrophe from humanity. Their peaceful foreign policy is shaped and implemented in close coordination.

Caring for peace, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries at the current UN General Assembly introduced a number of constructive proposals. They are consistently in favor of [words indistinct] for nuclear disarmament. In practice, the activity of socialist countries proves that peace and socialism are concepts which cannot be separated.

The countries of the socialist community are resolutely struggling for further development of the process of detente in Europe. The initiatives of the socialist countries in Asia and other regions are filled with solicitude for making peace permanent. Normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations would contribute to making permanent foundations for peace and stabilization in Asia and the world.

The extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum held on 12 November in Moscow gave itself a goal: to ensure continuity in solving tasks concerning further strengthening the economic and defensive might of the Soviet Union, to make peace permanent, and to implement the Leninist domestic and foreign policy. The Soviet Union is doing and will continue to do everything in its power to support the nations which chose the way of constructing new societies. The Soviet Union highly appreciates their internationalistic solidarity.

Nikolay Shishlin Commentary

LD171058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Commentary by Nikolay Shishlin, international affairs journalist]

[Text] When speaking of foreign policy matters, it must be said that the dominating features of the Soviet state's foreign political efforts have been and continue to be objectives of peace. In pursuing its foreign policy, the Soviet Union depends on close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and with all forces interested in consolidating peace.

In fact, there is presently no field of relations in which the significance of cooperation with our socialist friends cannot be felt immediately. This is especially true of the economic sphere where, of course, today we are tackling many economic tasks on the basis of a broad socialist distribution of labor. This is also especially true of the spiritual sphere, where we in fact apply one guideline in our development and confess a single Marxist-Leninist outlook on life. It is true of foreign policy, where the Soviet Union and participants in the Warsaw Treaty -- our partners and allies -- essentially favor disarmament, the prevention of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and a radical improvement in the world political climate.

This struggle and this policy, comrades, are not expressed merely in slogans; they are expressed perfectly clear in practical efforts which we are able to see in those steps being taken by the Soviet state to level out [vyravnivaniye] relations between countries with differing social systems. They are expressed in the consistent activities of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which are oriented toward the unimpeded, good neighborly, mutually advantageous development of peaceful coexistence between states, whatever their social system.

The CPSU's concern for further strengthening the cohesion of the socialist community will of course be expressed in practical efforts, practical redoubling of links between our country and our socialist friends in all matters. This factor, which has such a considerable influence on international events, will in the coming period undoubtedly be just as strong, just as notable and just as authoritative.

NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY CONTINUES DEBATES

Calls for Military Buildup

LD182120 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] London 18 Nov (TASS) -- The 28th annual session of the North Atlantic Assembly is taking place here to the accompaniment of calls for building up NATO's military potential. About 200 members of parliaments from 16 countries -- members of the bloc -- and representatives of top NATO officials are taking part in the work of this consultative body.

The demands for new increases in NATO's military spending have been put forward in a resolution approved at the session of the assembly's Military Committee. Authors of the resolution, under cover of false slogans about a "threat from the East," have called for an increase in the military might of the bloc with special emphasis made on further strengthening and modernizating the conventional military forces. The resolution simultaneously stresses "the vitally important role of nuclear weapons in NATO s strategy, including the possibility of the first use of the nuclear weapons."

Authors of the resolution, yielding to pressure from Pentagon and NATO leaders, appeal to the participating countries "to refrain from any unilateral reduction of armed forces or from any other actions that may weaken the might of conventional forces and political unity of the alliance." Putting things upside down, the assembly's Military Committee put forward a ridiculous argument that the failure to meet this demand "would weaken the prospects of achieving success at the talks on arms control which are being held now."

The second resolution -- both of them will be submitted for consideration by the assembly's plenary session -- demands more effective coordination of the West's military efforts and resources and broadening of the arms industry's production capacities without unnecessarily doubling each member-country's efforts. After approval at the assembly's plenary session, the resolution and recommendations will be submitted for consideration by the NATO Council.

New Attacks on USSR

LD190014 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1850 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] London, 18 Nov (TASS) -- Speaking today in the British capital at the 28th session of the North Atlantic Assembly, NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns made new attacks against the Soviet Union and its peace-loving policy. In the presence of representatives from the 16 states belonging to the bloc, Luns cited data from the secret services, and without batting an eye declared that the present "antinuclear demonstrations in the West are supported and financed by the Soviet Union."

Such a statement seemed absurd even to Luns' audience. U.S. Congressmen Phillip Burton and Claiborne Pell believed such declarations by Luns to be far from the truth. They said the antinulcear demonstrations in the United States had been an expression of Americans' concern for the destiny of peace, and the two men rejected the thesis that the movement was guided by "the hand of Moscow." The American legislators also reminded Luns that the voters in many American states had advocated a nuclear freeze even during the midterm congress and local elections on 2 November this year.

So why did Joseph Luns need new fables about the "intrigues of the USSR"? Evidently the fact is that Luns and other NATO leaders found it quite obvious that the anti-nuclear movement in the West, which has acquired a vast scope and is demonstrating the wishes for peace of the overwhelming majority of the population of the Western countries, is becoming a stumbling block to the implementation of NATO plans for the deployment in Europe of 572 new American nuclear missiles.

IZVESTIYA Correspondent's Dispatch

OW190230 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Skosyrev dispatch: "Parliamentarians' Stance"]

[Text] London [no date given] -- A session of the North Atlantic assembly is being held in London. As usual at the annual meetings of Atlantic parliamentarians, problems of East-West relations and NATO nuclear strategy occupied the main place on the agenda. Seeking to set the tone for the debates, British Prime Minister M. Thatcher delivered a speech couched in a cold war spirit. Its leitmotiv was a call to build up arms regardless of the cost and not to trust the USSR's peace initiatives.

The bellicose rhetoric of the Tory leader struck a discordant note against the background of other speakers' remarks. West European parliamentarians and U.S. congressmen spoke primarily of the need to lessen the threat of nuclear war. The remarks of American Senator H. Jackson are of interest in this area. There is one question on which there must be no disagreements between the two blocs, he declared. That is the question of what must be done to avert the possibility of a nuclear conflict that no one wants and no one would win.

At a session of the assembly's Military Committee MacGeorge Bundy, former special assistant to the U.S. president for national security affairs, advocated that the North Atlantic alliance follow the Soviet Union's lead and issue a declaration on not being the first to use nuclear weapons. Such a move, M. Bundy noted, would help stabilize the situation in Europe.

Commenting on the course of the debate in the Palace of Westminster, where the North Atlantic assembly is meeting, P. Jenkins, commentator for THE GUARDIAN, emphasizes: "What is now required of politicians is sober judgments, not the fueling of passions. Detente and the improvement of the international climate are the aims on which the European governments must firmly insist."

In this instance the article in THE GUARDIAN reflects a widespread feeling in Britain.

LESSONS TO BE DRAWN FROM U.S. PIPELINE SANCTIONS

LD182340 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] As you may have heard, the United States has lifted its sanctions against Western companies taking part in the Siberian gas pipeline project. We now read you a comment on this from Spartak Beglov, a political observer on the staff of the NOVOSTI press agency:

Washington has presented the lifting of the sanctions as a step supposedly compensated for by an agreement with its allies on tougher long-term Western measures with respect to the Soviet Union. But this explanation has been ridiculed in Western Europe, notably in France. There just is no such agreement, France has said.

So, what we have is yet another trick by the United States Administration in an attempt to save face, this time by attributing nonexistent commitments to its allies.

The French minister for foreign trade, Michel Jobert, even told the following story to describe the American action. It's something like the behavior of a man who has stolen your wallet and then says: I want to return it to you empty on condition that you give me your watch in exchange.

Enough has already been said about the economic damage Washington's embargo has done to many Western firms and about the political traumas it has inflicted on the Western union and its solidarity. But it seems to me even more sweeping lessons may be drawn from this unseemly affair. They concern the general manner in which the American Administration conducts its dealing with the rest of the world.

Washington has, directly or indirectly, intimated that its good graces can be won only by following policies it deems desirable and without expecting it to respect the interests of others in return. Whenever the policies of other countries conflict with its high-handed requirements, Washington resorts to a destabilization the American way. Indeed, whether we consider economic relations in the West, or East-West political relations, or the Middle East, or the Indian Ocean, everywhere we see conflict antagonisms made in the United States.

Meanwhile, even America's own allies are telling their senior partner, in an even stronger terms, that such measures are unacceptable in international dealings. So, instead of sending signals to others in a bullying tone, Washington would do well to ponder the message [words indistinct] signaled, reflected the mounting crisis gripping American policies and pointing to the readiness of the rest of the world to welcome a change in those policies, a change in the direction or recognizing the interests and commitments of other countries, and the principles of honest and equitable cooperation.

U.S. SEEKS CONTROL OF INDIAN OCEAN, PERSIAN GULF

LD190254 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Weekly comment presented by Vladislav Kozyakov]

[Text] According to press reports from Washington, a new joint military command will be formed on 1st of January. Its headquarters will be in Florida and it will exercise control over a Rapid Deployment Force acting in the huge Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area. The Rapid Deployment Force, at about 220,000 men, will be operating in the area covering 20 countries. That is the actual approach of the Reagan administration toward the United Nations decision to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Let us recall that the United Nations General Assembly adopted this resolution back in 1971, and in 1981 the United Nations committee [words indistinct] conference with the participation of all the nations concerned to undertake practical steps regarding the demilitarization of the area. But the United States left the United Nations committee and made the convening of the conference impossible. Now it is absolutely clear to everyone what the two motives of Washington's negative attitude toward the United Nations' resolutions on the Indian Ocean are.

The Reagan administration plans to achieve military superiority on the global scale. In the Indian Ocean, the American Rapid Deployment Force will be based on the Diego Garcia Island. As the UPI reports from Colombo, Sri Lanka, construction work on the Diego Garcia military base is in full swing. The base will be used by American nuclear submarines and long-range bombers with nuclear capabilities and also [word indistinct] warships. Needless to say that American military activity in the area runs counter to both the will of the Indian Ocean countries and the United Nations' resolutions on turning the region into a zone of peace.

Let us also recall that it was the United States which unilaterally interrupted Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean. And repeated Soviet proposals to resume the talks we rejected by the Republican administration. It is noteworthy that Washington is not willing to even carefully examine any Soviet initiative on strengthening peace in the Indian Ocean and in the Gulf. For example, the Soviet Union suggested to extend confidence-building measures to large sea and ocean areas, the Indian Ocean included. The Soviet Union also suggested all nations should refrain from taking any action leading to increasing tensions in the Indian Ocean. This means not to send huge naval (?units) there, not to conduct military exercises there and not to modernize military bases in the region. But the United States is not at all prepared to accept the Soviet proposals or to [words indistinct].

Moreover, Washington also [word indistinct] the Soviet Union's proposal to conclude an international agreement which would guarantee the sovereign rights of all the countries in the region and the security of sea and other communication lines. In other words, the recent Reagan administration decision to form a military command for the Indian Ocean and to further increase the American military presence there is another evidence of (?the) extremely dangerous policies pursued by the present United States leadership. Washington gives priority not to seeking mutually acceptable agreements with the Soviet Union based on equality, like security and the United Nations' decision. American policymakers continue to give priority to their ambitious military plans amied at increasing military confrontation and achieving military superiority, through such plans are (?fraught) with a growing threat to peace and international security.

U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD MADRID CSCE MEETING VIEWED

PM181517 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Nov 82 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "The Madrid Test"]

[Text] The latest stage of the Madrid meeting which began yesterday is for many states, given the present state of international relations, a kind of test of political maturity.

The meeting may end in failure -- that would be extremely bad, bad for everyone. It could end in the adoption of a declaration couched in peace-loving language, but noncommital -- that would be an achievement, but a far from satisfactory one. There is, however, a real possibility -- reinforced by specific proposals that would make Madrid an important milestone in the normalization of the political climate in Europe -- of a lasting peace being established in our ancient continent. It is this -- constructive action -- that the peoples are expecting of the Madrid meeting.

The meeting has been going on for 2 years, and, to tell the truth, little has actually been achieved. The basic point is simple: Europe wants to live in peace. That is simple, but the approach to it is complex.

One naturally asks: How is this peace to be ensured? The clear-cut answer to this is being intentionally eroded by a tide of subsidiary questions. And he who is seeking peace in Europe, does he not really intend to hold sway himself? Does the detente policy not signify "neutralization" for Western Europe? Do the plans for economic cooperation between the socialist states of Europe and the capitalist states not imply attempts by the former to make the latter economically dependent? And does this economic dependence not ultimately lead to political subordination? And so on and so forth.

There is a curious point. These questions, farfetched and often absurd, are seldom posed by Europeans themselves. They came chiefly from people who geographically have nothing to do with Europe -- from the other side of the Atlantic. They are so concerned that European peace should not be any old peace, but a "100-percent peace," and are concerned lest detente lull the NATO countries' vigilance and lest the West Europeans go "too far" in their contacts with the East Europeans. This prompts me to ask:

Yes, the United States is participating in talks on peace in Europe, in particular the Madrid meeting, but does it not strike certain people in Washington offices and headquarters as more convenient for the Warsaw Pact states and NATO countries to be constantly in a state of confrontation? This is not an abstract proposition, one plucked out of thin air; it is corroborated by actual facts.

It is a fact that among those who make U.S. policy, a certain tension in relations between the European socialist countries and Western Europe is seen as a "tonic," and therefore beneficial. Beneficial in many respects. In this state of tension, one can get the NATO members to increase military expenditure. And this is immediately advantageous in two ways. Military preparations become quicker. And -- something that is playing an increasingly important part in Washington's political strategems -- it is easier to implement a treacherous design. Weighed down by the burden of military expenditure, the West European countries, which, together with Japan, are the main economic competitors of the United States, lose their sharpness and mobility. The true aims of the U.S. policymakers in this connection are clearly demonstrated by the pressure being exerted on the allies to get them to particpate in the economic "sanctions" farce vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and also the attempts to hinder the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline at all costs.

But that is not all. Full detente, which means primarily military detente, does not suit certain people in Washington because it undermines the very idea of the planned deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in five West European NATO countries. The purpose of this operation is to remove the nuclear threat from the United States itself by transforming Europe, in a potential war, into a theater of hostilities (this is the term which is unabashadely applied to our land).

As we can see, those who are impeding all agreement in Madrid by switching attention from the main questions to secondary questions and labeling peace-loving proposals, primarily the one on convening an all-European conference on military detente, as "propaganda" have no great incentive to conduct the Madrid meeting more effectively and more quickly. It would be interesting to see how the Washington representatives would behave if the meeting were taking place not in Madrid, but in one of the capitals of their continent, and if it were discussing problems of U.S. not European security.

The deliberations which have begun will not answer this question. But many other things will come to light, as in a test. However, it is not a matter of examination grades, of course, it is a matter of ensuring that our chief preoccupation as Europeans -- how to safeguard peace in the continent -- is the chief preoccupation of the resumed meeting.

WPC CONFERENCE ENDS IN KABUL, DECLARATION PASSED

LD151848 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Kabul November 15 TASS -- An international conference, sponsored by the World Peace Council, closed here today after discussing social and economic development and the war danger.

It was attended by representatives of over 50 countries and international organisations.

The conference unanimously passed a declaration, an appeal to the peoples of the world and an appeal to the people of Afghanistan.

Never before after the end of the World War Two has the danger of a new world slaughter been so great as today, the declaration says. The policy of a nuclear arms race and interference, pursued by the most aggressive forces of imperialism, jeopardises not only peaceful life, economic and social development but also the very existence of mankind, the declaration says.

In its declaration the conference sharply condemns the machinations of imperialism against peace and the freedom of the peoples in different regions of the world, the undeclared war being waged by the reactionary forces and their hirelings against the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the unprecedented armament of Pakistan and the policy of destabilisation pursued against Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. The conferees who signed this document supported the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for establishing a sovereign independent state and the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia, South Africa and El Salvador.

The declaration also stresses the need for mobilising all the peace forces for an effective struggle for disarmament, removing the threat of war and releasing the enormous funds, now spent on the arms race, for the social and economic development of the peoples.

The conference urged the peoples of the world to broaden economic cooperation on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis with a view to establishing a new just international economic order.

In its appeal to the peoples of the world the conference urged them to campaign for an end to the undeclared war of imperialism and reaction against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the basis of the well-known constructive proposals of the Afghan Government.

In their appeal to the people of Afghanistan participants in the conference expressed support for the efforts of the leadership of the republic to effect deep-going political, social, economic and cultural reforms in the life of the Afghan people. They stressed that the April Revolution is irreversible.

The final meeting of the conference was addressed by Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the peace, solidarity and friendship organisation of the DRA. She stressed that the government of the republic will spare no effort to ensure peace in the country, in the region and throughout the world.

PAPER EXAMINES 'IMPERIALIST THREAT' TO MANKIND

PM181407 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Nov 82 pp 14-15

[Article by Ernst Genri: "What They Are Planning" — capitalized words published in boldface type]

[Text] What will the world look like in the 21st century? Very many people, particularly young people, are now thinking and arguing about this. For the supporters of socialism the answer is in no doubt. The laws of social development are on their side. However, it is clear that present-day bourgeois politicians, primarily the U.S. Administration headed by Reagan, are also planning the future of their powers. What sort of future?

We are not talking about what sort of future.

We are not talking about what powers like the United States, Britain, the FRG and Japan are saying and doing now. That is known to everyone who reads the newspapers and listens to the radio. But that still does not give an answer to the question of what each of these powers is seeking in the LONG term reckoned in terms of decades. And this question obviously has great importance right now: We have to know what to be prepared for tomorrow.

In the years since the war a sufficient number of facts and materials have accumulated to make it possible to look behind the screen of the leading capitalist states' policy and to some extent ascertain their designs.

Idea of the Americanized World

It is wrong to believe, for instance, that the U.S. imperialists are now thinking ONLY of how to increase their armaments to incredible dimensions, make Western Europe their nuclear bridgehead and prepare an armed attack on the socialist countries. In the long term this is only the prelude to the United States' further, most cherished plans providing for the establishment of its rule over the entire world and the Americanization of the globe.

All available data confirm that this is precisely what Washington has been dreaming of in postwar years, and that the most inveterate U.S. militarists are prepared to embark on world war III to achieve this goal.

They see as its start a surprise nuclear attack on the Soviet Union. The Pentagon obviously believes that after that the world will be in such a terrible, helpless state that the United States will meet with no serious resistance everywhere and will be able to dictate its will to all peoples on all continents. The corporations of U.S. billionaires, according to these calculations, would become definitively global, and the White House would be the seat of a secret world government.

These goals are perfectly in keeping with the spirit of the supporters of the extreme wing of U.S. imperialism, and they must be taken into account. The general crisis of capitalism, sharply exacerbated at the end of our century, is indeed reducing its politicians across the ocean to frenzy.

Characteristic in this sense is a statement by M. Halperin, a former U.S. Defense Department employee: "The NATO doctrine is that we will fight using conventional forces until we start losing and then we will fight using tactical (nuclear -- E.G.) weapons until we start losing, and then we will blow up the world."

Or ideas like the hypothesis of British physicist D. Langford, who concedes that during a future war it will be possible to install on the moon a sort of anti-earth catapult emitting laser beams. "If the catapult," Langford writes, "is indeed controlled by one single country (he means the United States - E.G.) this will enable THAT COUNTRY to deal a final second strike. A powerful stockpiling of weapons on the moon will have a similar effect."

A wild fantasy? Seemingly. But we should not forget that before World War II the idea of the atom bomb was also considered fantastic. It very much looks as though some U.S. figures seeking to Americanize the world are already preparing to arm the moon against the earth.

It may be added that the British imperialists, formerly renowned for their prudence, now as a rule see no future for themselves except as the junior partner of the hegemonist United States. In an attempt to save the last relics of their former empire, preserve at least some portion of their influence in West Europe and reinforce their shaky positions in the dominions, they are already submitting to the United States at almost every step.

Looking into the future, it cannot be ruled out that sooner or later -- perhaps in a few decades or even earlier -- the British bourgeoisie, having lost its common sense, will agree entirely to some form of direct "integration" with the U.S. bourgeoisie and will merge with it. That is clearly what Washington is counting on, hence the U.S. support for Britain in its conflict with Argentina. Churchill's successors are evidently no longer capable of anything else.

Reworked Plan for a European Reich

The FRG's official policy in our time is just as universally known as U.S. or British policy. It is no secret that West Germany invariably stresses its loyalty to the United States and supports the plan for the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on its territory. It is known that it is seeking to strengthen its position in the Common Market and to reinforce considerably its economic positions in this grouping.

But what long-term goals are being nurtured by those rightwing circles in the FRG linked with powerful monopolies and Bundeswehr generals?

That is also sufficiently clear if you look at the scene.

The plan which for years has been the basis of these circles' designs may quite rightly be called a new version of Hilter's old plan: making the German monopolists and militarists virtual rulers of capitalist Europe -- now, of course, under the dominant control of the Americans. It is no accident that all political statements by West German reactionaries, including even neo-Nazis, are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of what is no longer pan-Germanism but so-called "Europeanism."

In fact for them it is a case of gradually, step by step, making the FRG the decisive economic, military and thus political center of all Europe west of the Elbe, and a center with its own nuclear weapons. It is believed that with time the FRG forces, with the knowledge and consent of the United States, will grow so much that the other West European states will willy-nilly have to acknowledge Bonn's leadership. The old Hitler plan would thus be realized in a new way, in a "modern way."

The entire activity of Strauss, the leader of the West German rightists, who is backed by leading FRG firms and high-ranking military men and revanchists, is essentially directed toward this goal.

Rightwing forces in other countries of the region -- France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway -- are also gravitating toward the idea of creating a "European reich." While continuing to vie with each other, they all agree on making West Europe a new bastion of international reaction. In the event these plans are implemented, the workers movement in Western Europe would be dealt a graver blow than any it has suffered in all the postwar years.

We can only ask: Are the Social Democrats now in power in several West European nations prepared for this prospect?

Reworked "Tanaka Plan"

It is well known that in 1946 Japan renounced warfare "in perpetuity." It seemed to many peole that as of that moment an end had been put once and for all to Japanese militarism which had violated peace so frequently and grossly.

Nonetheless back in the early eighties it became clear that although Japan is officially continuing to dissociate itself from the past, it is restoring its Armed Forces on the broadest scale. Even now these forces, in the opinion of specialists, substantially exceed the multimillion-strong Imperial Army of the last war in terms of their fire potential. There are indications that it is planned to arm Japan with new combat facilities and to allow their use 2,000 miles from the country's shores. To what end?

At the same time Japan is constantly intensifying its economic expansion in Asia. What sort of scene is being prepared here?

In 1929 the world press suddenly got hold of a sensational report on some strictly secret memorandum sent on 25 July 1927 to the Japanese emperor by General Tanaka, then head of the Japanese Government. The memorandum said:

"... To conquer China we must first conquer Manchuria and Mongolia. To conquer the world we must first conquer China. If we manage to conquer China, all the other Asian countries, India and the countries of the South Seas will fear us and capitulate to us. The world will then realize that East Asia is ours and will not dare to dispute our rights...."

All this sounded so crude and primitive that some people even doubted the document's authenticity. Subsequent events, however, began to take place in precisely the direction indicated in the "Tanaka plan."

In 1937-1938 Japan seized vast territories in north, central and southern China, and in 1938 and 1939 it tried to invade Soviet territory. During World War II Japan, in the course of a few months, seized the Philippines, Indochina, Thailand, Indonesia, Burma, Malaya and Singapore and broke through to India's borders. A territory of almost 7 million square kilometers (together with the seized regions of China) with a population of about 500 million was occupied under the flag of creating "a great East Asian coprosperity sphere." It transpired that the "Tanaka plan" could scarcely be called fantasy. Only the defeat of militarist Japan in 1945 put an end to it.

But has something of it not survived -- in an entirely reworked and "demilitarized" and even more secret form, of course -- in the eighties?

In tracing Japan's present political and economic activeness we cannot fail to note that its efforts are directed primarily toward the Southeast Asian countries. Japanese troops are not on the move and the guns are silent, but the new Japanese militarists' "geostrategy" of projected expansion is there.

This is obviously only a beginning. The 1946 Constitution is already regarded in Tokyo as a mere scrap of paper. There can scarcely be any doubt that when the economic and military forces of bourgeois Japan have strengthened still further, its ruling circles will embark definitively on the path of a new imperialist policy. This is being done here under the flag of purely "commercial" aspirations.

Of course, the new Japanese militarists can act in this way now only in collusion with the United States, which sees them as a reliable ally against the USSR in the Far East. It is also clear that they cannot return "suddenly" to their former violent methods of expansion. Everything around them has changed and the correlation of forces in Asia is utterly different.

Nonetheless there are all grounds for asserting that the decision to put down roots in continental Asia again on the basis of powerful Japanese industry and technology has already been made in Tokyo.

Power of the antiwar forces

That is how the imperialists of the postwar generations are planning their future operations. There is no doubt that each of their concepts ultimately contradicts the others. Nonetheless it is a fact that the West German, British and Japanese imperialists are preparing to implement their plans under U.S. auspices. They are united by their mortal hatred of socialism.

Wherever these forces may operate, the results lead to a serious aggravation of international tension. In embarking on risky adventures they could ultimately at some critical movement give a push toward world war III in our own century.

Does that mean that catastrophe is inevitable and the destiny of mankind is in their hands?

Undeniably not. Other world forces are also planning the future, primarily the people themselves. Now -- in contrast to former times -- they are taking a direct part in international politics, struggling for peace and against nuclear catastrophe. This is one of most important historical factors of our era. No one can eliminate it.

The mighty community of socialist countries, whose forces are augmented by its alliance with the workers movement in the capitalist countries and with the national liberation movements of the former colonial peoples, are resolutely striving for a peaceful future. It is perfectly clear that world war III has not erupted in our lifetime only thanks to the position and power of the community.

Also important is the fact that the moderate, sober wing of bourgeois politicians in various countries is refusing to take part in dangerous imperialist adventures. As the international situation deteriorates, the forces of this wing are also growing. And another thing. The interests of various capitalist countries frequently conflict.

Nonetheless the terrible imperialist threat to mankind continues to loom. This cannot be forgotten for a single day.

REPORTAGE ON U.S., USSR TRADE COUNCIL MEETING

Tikhonov, Verity Meet

LD190018 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin today cochairman of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council, Chairman of the Board of Directors of America's Armco Steel William Verity.

During the meeting the sides touched on Soviet-U.S. trade and economic relations, and the activities of the council and its bodies in assisting the business communities of both countries to sound out the possibilities for mutual cooperation. It was stressed that the development of bilateral trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States on the basis of equality and mutual benefit would both greatly benefit both countries and promote healthier Soviet-U.S. relations in general.

On behalf of the U.S. side of the council, William Verity expressed gratitude to the Government of the USSR for the attention to the activities of the council and for the warm welcome accorded in Moscow to representatives of the U.S. business community.

Comrade Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade; Comrade Sushkov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, who is cochairman of the council; and Giffen, (?president of Armco international, took part in the conversation.

Tikhonov Speech at Dinner

LD182028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, gave a dinner in the Kremlin today in honor of the participants in the seventh session of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council, which was held in Moscow.

The dinner was attended by prominent figures of U.S. business circles and representatives of American firms and companies in the council. Present from the Soviet side were heads of some ministries and departments, and executives of foreign trade and banking organizations.

Nikolay Tikhonov addressed the dinner with a speech.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership Nikolay Tikhonov cordially welcomed all participants in the session of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council and U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Mr Arthur A. Hartman.

Nikolay Tikhonov said: Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding leader of our party and the Soviet state, whose departure from us was untimely, had been preparing for that meeting. You know that he devoted much attention to Soviet-American relations, to the development of business ties and was personally acquainted with many of you.

We are grateful to all who paid their last respects to Leonid Ilich in these days.

We are meeting with you at a time which is not the best for Soviet-American relations. Their climate has considerably cooled and to be frank, not through our fault.

The official stand taken in the United States towards the Soviet Union, naturally, is also reflected in trade between our countries. All sorts of discriminatory measures, attempts to use various sanctions, embargoes, etcetera, against our country do not, of course, inspire kind feelings, but rather undermine the confidence of Soviet foreign trade organizations in the American market. Under such conditions it is difficult to expect a substantial growth in trade, whatever commodities may be in question. I am saying that quite frankly, as I wish for absolute clarity on that issue.

The Soviet Union's stand on issues of international trade is known. It has not changed. We are for developing trade and economic relations with all countries, including with the United States. But this is possible only along the principles of equality and mutual benefit. There can be no other basis for that.

[In a report transmitted by TASS English at 1815 GMT on 18 November, (otherwise identical), the following paragraph is included; Moscow Domestic Service omits the paragraph:

"It would be naive to think that economic ties between our two countries could be used to the unilateral advantage of one of them. This can never be possible, and you, being businessmen, of course, realize that well. This holds equally true both for the USA and the Soviet Union."]

When parties trade on an equal footing, evidently there is mutual interest in that. If we speak of Soviet-American relations, interest in that case is no less political, because healthy trade strengthens the basis for peaceful, good-neighbourly relations, which are very important for the international situation as a whole.

I would say that business cooperation is not a matter of sentiments or emotions; this is above all a matter of common sense and mutual responsibility.

If we agree that there is now no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence of states, it must be admitted that its durability and reliability are determined in a large measure by large-scale economic cooperation.

As far as further prospects for our foreign economic relations are concerned, we are now working to draft plans for this country's economic and social development for the Twelfth 5-Year Plan period, that is for 1986-1990. This lays reliable groundwork for expanding our trade with the firms of the countries which guarantee a conscientious implementation of their commitments.

The council unites people who hold a far-sighted view of American-Soviet relations, and do not lose hope that realism and common sense will again prevail.

[The preceding paragraph in the 1815 GMT TASS ENglish report reads: "Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev told me that the session of your council had been a success. We wish to congratulate all of its participants on that. This, apparently is proof of the fact that the council unites people who hold a far-sighted view of American-Soviet relations, do not lose hope that realism and common sense will again prevail."]

U.S. President Ronald Reagan has recently declared the wish of the United States to work in the direction of improving relations with the Soviet Union and expanding the fields where our countries can cooperate with each other for mutual benefit. I can say that this fully accords with the Soviet Union's wishes and intentions.

The Soviet Union has been and is for normal, and even better, friendly relations with the United States. There were such relations in the past, and they can again become a reality. This would meet the interests of our countries and the interests of universal peace. I am confident that this is precisely what our peoples wish. They wish lasting peace and mutually beneficial cooperation.

A response was delivered by C. William Verity, junior, cochairman of the council, chairman of the executive committee of the American firm Armco Incorporated. He noted that the meeting of the council was very useful and successful, and thanked the Soviet side for assistance in holding it.

William Verity said that the meeting could serve as a new beginning for the development of trade and economic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. We need good trade and economic ties from which both sides stand to gain, William Verity said. He added that it was the desire of all the representatives of the U.S. business community present in the hall.

William Verity said in conclusion that the representatives of the U.S. business community who had taken part in the meeting were leaving Moscow with a feeling of optimism. There was no better bridge toward peace than trade, he said. Improved trade and economic ties would promote the stabilization of U.S.-Soviet relations in general.

Meeting With Kuznetsov

LD181630 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov today received in the Kremlin a group of U.S. congressmen consisting of Senator Robert Dole, Member of the House of Representatives Douglas Bereuter, John Breaux, James Broyhill and William Frenzel now staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

Matters of Soviet-U.S. relations were discussed. Vasiliy Kuznetsov pointed out in this connection that Yuriy Andropov had stressed during a conversation with U.S. Vice-President George Bush and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that the Soviet Union, consistently conducting the policy of peace, is prepared to build relations wth the United States on the basis of complete equality, non-interference, mutual respect in the interests of the peoples of both countries and improvement of the international situation. Naturally it is necessary that the U.S. side also show due readiness for such actions, Vasiliy Kuznetsov said.

Members of the U.S. Congress came out in favour of continuing the Soviet-U.S. dialogue with the aim of bringing closer the sides and reaching arrangements leading to the improvement of relations between the two countries.

Usefulness of parliamentary contacts, their role in the development of inter-state relations, in the improvement of mutual understanding among peoples, the importance of the development of ties between Soviet and U.S. parliamentarians were noted during the conversation.

Received U.S. by Marchuk

LD181856 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS -- Deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the Soviet Committee for Science and Technology Guriy Marchuk today received here participants in the seventh meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, heads of major U.S. companies.

The results of the council's work, prospects of the development of the Soviet-American scientific-technological and economic cooperation were discussed.

Meet With Parliamentarians

OW190644 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Moscow's Guests"]

[Text] On 18 November Soviet parliamentarians have met a group of U.S. congressmen led by Senator Robert Dole, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. The guests are paying a visit to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Parliamentary Group.

The American congressmen familiarized themselves with the structure and work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and with the efforts of Soviet parliamentarians to contribute towards lessening international tension. Emphasis was laid on the important role of parliamentarians in normalizing relations between the states and ensuring world peace.

The following took part in the conversation: A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group; L.N. Tolkunov, deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group; and USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies Yu.A. Izrael and A.B. Chakovskiy.

Verity Interview

OW190200 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with Chairman of the Board of Armco W. Verity by IZVESTIYA correspondent D. Velikiy: "In Mutual Interests"]

[Text] In connection with the completion of the work of the seventh session of the Soviet-American Trade and Economic Council, IZVESTIYA correspondent D. Velikiy met with W. Verity, the American cochairman of the council, and asked him to describe the role that the organization plays in Soviet-American trade and economic relations.

W. Verity noted that at the present time the trade relations between the United States and the USSR are far from brilliant. In this connection he expressed the hope that new opportunities for the development of mutually advantageous American-Soviet trade relations would emerge as a result of the council session.

The desire to trade has always been characteristic of the American nation, W. Verity said. However, in recent years, he thinks Americans have not been able to trade in the volume they would have liked. In an attempt to restore its positions, the United States is seeking to expand trade relations with many countries. In this sense, he noted, trade with the USSR could offer extremely large markets for American goods. Mutually advantegeous trade between the USSR and the United States, W. Verity stressed, must increase considerably to the good of both states.

Moreover, the American cochairman of the council remarked, the development of trade helps the relaxation of international tension. After all, trade is the best builder of bridges of peace because when we trade we learn to understand our partner and improve our relations with him.

It is precisely this path, he believes, that is the most suitable for countries such as the United States and the USSR since it is a path leading to the development of friendship and the strengthening of peace.

W. Verity, chairman of the board of the American firm Armco, is a frequent visitor to Moscow. "I have many friends in your capital," he says. "I have much in common with them, especially a mutual desire to do everything possible to improve relations between our countries."

Tourism Discussed

OW190648 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Questions of Cooperation]

[Text] On 18 November S.S. Nikitin, chief of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for Foreign Tourism, received representatives of leading U.S. travel firms who took part in the session of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council Tourism Committee. This was held 15-18 November in Moscow.

Fundamental questions of cooperation between Soviet tourist organizations and U.S. travel organizations and firms in developing international tourist exchanges were discussed during the conversation.

Dole Press Conference

LD191400 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0915 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov (TASS) -- A delegation of U.S. congressmen headed by Senator Dole, has spent 5 days in Moscow and had meetings with high-ranking Soviet leaders and also took part in the seventh session of the Soviet-U.S. Trade and Economic Council.

The main aim of our trip, stated Robert Dole at a press conference held here today, was to stress our desire to develop trade between the two countries. In our opinion this found a positive response on the Soviet side.

We realize, continued the senator, that there are serious differences between the United States and the USSR, but nevertheless we hope that our meetings in Moscow will in some degree assist the development of the dialogue between our countries.

Robert Dole expressed the hope that there will be progress in the development of Soviet-U.S. relations. We are for improving confidence and for the broad development of trade which was curtailed several years ago.

Nevertheless, the senator defended the discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union introduced by the Reagan administration, asserting that in his words there were "political reasons' for this.

In reply to a question on the consequences of the trade embargo against the Soviet Union, Robert Dole was forced to admit that the "sanctions" and "embargo" primarily harmed the United States itself. They had a negative effect on the situation of farmers, damaged U.S. companies financially and caused a reduction in jobs.

WEINBERGER REMARKS TO FRG NEWSPAPER ASSAILED

OW190440 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "What Weinberger Is Advocating"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger held a conversation in Washington with "military experts" of the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE. Setting out the contents of the conversation, the newspaper quotes pronouncements of the Pentagon's chief attesting to the U.S. intentions to seek military supremacy, speed up military preparations, intensify tension and keep the world on the brink of military catastrophe.

Caspar Weinberger lauded in every way the new military-political concept named "Rogers' plan" after NATO supreme allied commander -- Europe. Caspar Weinberger said this plan envisaged, on the one hand, the buildup of conventional armaments of the North Atlantic bloc, and on the other, their further modernization with the use of electronics and other technical means. The U.S. defense secretary stated without mincing words: "It is a question of moving American forces in the FRG even further forward. We will be holding talks with the Bonn government and the NATO leadership about this." He thus confirmed again the intention of the U.S. military to create a military threat in the direct vicinity of the borders of socialist states.

Caspar Weinberger declared again for the spreading of the zone of NATO's operation to the Persian Gulf and demanded that the United States' allies support these dangerous plans.

Contrary to the demands of the world public that nuclear missile armaments be frozen at the present level and that disarmament be started, the Pentagon's chief asserted that there was "no balance in the sphere of nuclear missile armaments" and repeated the false thesis about the "West's military lag" and the alleged "Soviet threat."

He made no secret that the United States continued speeding up the creation of new missiles, warplanes and submarines and other types and systems of up-to-date armaments.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1824 GMT on 17 November transmits a report of Weinberger's remarks to the W. German newspaper, otherwise identical, and adds the following paragraph: "Caspar Weinberger's conversation summed up by the leading West German newspaper attests unambiguously to Washington's intention to intensify the conditioning of the public opinion in the FRG in the spirit of the U.S. aggressive doctrines, to arrest the mass movement of the West German peace champions."]

INCREASED MILITARY SPENDING IN U.S. VIEWED

LD182300 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS -- TASS observer for military matters Vladimir Bogachov writes:

According to reports of the U.S. press, the Pentagon is preparing for a campaign for the unprecedented increase of the United States military budget for the 1984 financial year.

The AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY journal reports that during a number of unofficial meetings, U.S. secretaries of the Army, Air Force and Navy, together with deputy secretaries of the Army, Air Force and Navy, together with Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci worked out the Pentagon's draft military budget for the 1984 financial year in the amount of 282 billion dollars, an increase of 42 billion dollars on the budget of the U.S. Department of Defense for the 1983 financial year.

The rates of the build-up of the military spending suggested by the Pentagon, 14 percent a year adjusting for inflation, are without precedent for peacetime. Moreover, the annual percentage of the military spending increase under the plans of the present administration will be far larger than at the height of the war in Vietnam, in the 1966-1968 financial years.

Under the military strategy of the United States adopted now the Pentagon plans to spend a considerable part of the appropriations requested to create first strike weapons -- the "MX" intercontinental ballistic missiles, the Trident-2" sea-based missiles and other systems of "disarming strike".

While Washington representatives talk about the United States' striving for a "stable balance of the military might between the East and West" the Pentagon is speeding up preparations for nuclear war.

It is yet uncertain if the Reagan administration will be able to force through the U.S. Congress the planned unprecedented increase of the expenditures for war preparations in conditions of large unemployment, spiralling inflation and budget deficits.

In any case there can hardly be many people in the USA who agree with the absurd assertion of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger that the military spending produces something that promotes the prosperity of people.

The new plans of the build-up of the U.S. military spending show that the present administration in Washington is stepped on the idea of military confrontation with socialist countreis and that this idea eclipses problems vitally important for the American people.

PRC APPOINTS NEW FOREIGN, DEFENSE MINISTERS

LD191536 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing November 19 TASS -- As is reported by the XINHUA news agency, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress adopted at its meeting the draft agenda of the 5th session of the National People's Congress, planned to open on November 26. The agenda includes a report on the draft revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China, a report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan, questions of implementation of the State Budget for 1982 and the budget estimates for 1983.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress appointed [Wu] Xueqian foreign minister of the People's Republic of China, and relieved Huang Hua of the post. Huang Hua remains member of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. Zhang Aiping was appointed member of the State Council and defence minister of the People's Republic of China.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress adopted a number of laws.

RPP: HUANG HUA 'OPTIMISTIC' ON FUTURE OF TALKS

OW190117 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1300 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Huang Hua, Chinese special envoy, state councillor and foreign minister, has returned to Beijing after attending the funeral ceremony for Brezhnev in Moscow. He was greeted at the Beijing Airport by Soviet Ambassador to China Shcherbakov.

Huang Hua told reporters at the airport that during his stay in Moscow he met with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and had discussions wtih him on removing obstacles in the way of promoting talks between the two countries' vice foreign ministers. Huang Hua added that the second-round negotiations between the two countries' vice foreign ministers will be held in Moscow. He said the leaders of the two countries attach great importance to these negotiations. Huang Hua said he was optimistic toward the future of the talks between the two countries.

IZVESTIYA ON U.S. 'PILGRIMAGES' TO JAPAN

PM191101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent K. Rashidov "International Commentary": "Despite Pressure"]

[Text] Tokyo -- Two U.S. under secretaries of state arrived in the Japanese capital almost simultaneously, separated by only a few hours. This is on the whole a rare occurence in diplomatic practice.

Many observers agree that the latest "attack" on official Tokyo is due above all to the change of government due to take place in Japan at the end of November, and also to the results of the U.S. midterm elections, which were very inauspicious for the Reagan administration and require the White House to adopt serious measures to "rehabilitate" itself in the eyes of Congress and the U.S. business world. Observers believe that substantial concessions by Japan on the continuing trade war and -- equally important -- on questions associated with increasing its military spending could boost the Republican's stock. It was in order to achieve these aims that the high-ranking American officials made their fall pilgrimage. This is indicated by statements they made during official meetings.

The White House representatives do not shrink from using hackneyed anti-Soviet fabrications about the "threat from the north" allegedly existing to Japan to back up their "arguments." "Tough measures are needed against the USSR!" These words, which MAINICHI used to headline a report on the latest Japanese-American meeting, come from L. Eagleburger, U.S. under secretary of state. It is very important, the American guest declared during a visit to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, for the Land of the Rising Sun to make a substantial contribution to this "cause." The answer to the hope expressed on behalf of the White House that the new Japanese Cabinet's activity will promote the further strengthening of all-round cooperation with the United States was laconic: "You need not worry about that!"

On the other hand, newspaper commentaries say, assurances of friendship and cooperation were given by official Tokyo with some reservations. There was talk, in particular, of the difficulties arising from the "state of financial emergency" which has been declared in the country, marked by the hitherto unprecedented state debt of about 100 trillion yen. The American partners' attention was drawn particularly to the fact that Asian states have recently been expressing serious concern about the increase in Japan's military potential.

But the course of stepping up militarization is not popular on the Japanese islands themselves, either. Time has shown that the more persistent is the pressure on Japan's ruling circles from across the ocean and the further they go along the path of yielding to this pressure, the more widely the mass protests develop here against increased military spending and for the elimination of the Japanese-American "security treaty."

"Stop the joint Japanese-American maneuvers!" was the chant of the participants in a rally many thousands strong which was held in Tokyo to protest against the latest military exercises by the "Self-Defense Forces" and American infantry. "Defense expenditure increasing to suit the United States means a wage freeze and a further fall in living standards!" That was printed on banners carried by the participants in another mass demonstration in Tokyo which assembled more than 80,000 of the Japanese capital's inhabitants. All these words are not only addressed to Japan's ruling circles. They are addressed to the visitors from across the ocean too.

SOVIET PRESS REPORTS DRA TUNNEL 'ACCIDENT'

LD181542 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 18 Nov 82

["Report of BAKHTAR news agency" -- TASS headline; Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 19 November, Second Edition, carries this TASS report under the headline "BAKHTAR Agency Report" with one addition which has been noted in brackets.]

[Text] Kabul November 18 TASS -- The BAKHTAR news agency reported today that a road accident took place a few days ago in a tunnel on the Salang Pass. There is loss of life.

Reports of Western news services about acts of subversion that, allegedly, took place in the tunnel, are [invented and] groundless allegations, the BAKHTAR news agency stresses.

RASHIDOV RECEIVES KARMAL IN TASHKENT 17 NOV

GF171418 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Enroute from Moscow to Kabul, a DRA delegation headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, stopped in Tashkent today. At the Tashkent airport, Babrak Karmal and the DRA delegation were received by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Comrades Anisimkin, Salimov and Naykomov, members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and other officials.

KARMAL STRESSES NEED FOR 'TRUSTWORTHY' CADRES

PM171505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Looking at Cadre Policy"]

[Text] Kabul, 1 Nov -- A conference of DRA party and state workers was held here to examine practical questions in the sphere of cadre policy. It was attended by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

Addressing the conference, he stressed in particular that the PDPA, which brought about the victory of the April Revolution and assumed the historic responsibility for the destiny of the motherland and the people, can implement its line only if it has tested, trustworthy party and state cadres capable of fulfilling the difficult tasks entrusted to them.

GORSHKOV RECEIVES BANGLADESH NAVY CHIEF 16 NOV

LD181236 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister of the Soviet Union Admiral Sergey Gorshkov met on Tuesday with (?assistant) chief military administrator of Bangladesh, Chief of Staff of the Navy Rear Admiral Mahmud Ali Khan. They (?exchanged views) on certain problems of mutual interest.

POLISH DOCK WORKERS' PLAN FULFILLMENT NOTED

OW190554 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "Dockers' Success"]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Nov -- Today's issue of TRYBUNA LUDU tells of the success of the dockers of the port of Szczecin. They have fulfilled their annual target ahead of schedule.

The paper notes that solid fuel has pride of place in the freight structure. Over 5 million tons of coal have now been shipped to foreign consumers -- 60,000 tons more than the annual plan envisaged. It is planned that before the end of the year the Szczecin dockers will transship approximately another 2 million tons of freight of various kinds.

POLISH EXHIBITION OPENS IN MOSCOW 17 NOV

OW190555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 82 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stages of Revolutionary Struggle"]

[Text] The main stages in the Polish people's revolutionary struggle, the emergence of their class and international traditions and the creation of a proletarian party are recounted by an exhibition that opened on 17 November in the State Historical Museum in Moscow. It is devoted to the centennial of the Polish workers movement.

The exhibition was prepared by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the USSR Council of Ministers Main Archives Administration, the USSR Central Museum of Revolution, the State Historical Museum and the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society.

S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, attended the opening.

CPCZ DELEGATION VISITS USSR, MEETS GORBACHEV

PM181533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of CPCZ party workers headed by J. Janik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 9 through 14 November under the plan for CPSU-CPCZ interparty ties.

The delegation was received by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. An exchange of experience of work in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry took place. V.A. Karlov and I.I. Sakhnyuk, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments, took part in the talk.

The Czechoslovak comrades also had talks at the Moscow CPSU Obkom and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, went to the Estonian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR and visited a number of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and food industry enterprises.

FRG DEFENSE MINISTER'S U.S. VISIT ASSESSED

PM191023 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Commentary: Visit Across the Ocean"]

[Text] The U.S. visit of Manfred Woerner, the FRG's new defense minister, is over. The governments of both countries attached great significance to this visit. Not only did M. Woerner have talks with his American colleague C. Weinberer, but he was also received by the vice president and met with the leaders of Congress. Both the West German and the American press devoted considerable attention to the visit.

It is not hard to account for this. Of course, both sides had to establish personal contacts. But the chief thing was the need to ascertain the main directions of FRG military policy after the new government's accession to power, and to try to paper over some of the cracks which have appeared recently in relations between the NATO partners, above all because of the egoistic course of the American Administration, which far from always deems it necessary to take account of the interests even of its own allies.

To judge from press comment, people on the other side of the ocean were pleased with the results of the visit. THE WASHINGTON POST, for example, wrote with satisfaction that the new Bonn government "gives top priority to improving ties with the United States and its European allies." West Germany's GENERAL-ANZEIGER in turn pointed out: "FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner rightfully says that new relations full of trust are being established between Bonn and Washington. This is evidenced by the great attention which his American partners devoted to M. Woerner," as well as by "the positive assessments of the FRG's contribution to the defense of the Western community and the understanding of the difficulties which the FRG Government is experiencing in the sphere of state finances." These "positive assessments" were connected, in particular, with the pledge adopted by Woerner on the FRG's behalf to invest an extra DM350 million in NATO's infrastructure over 4 years.

Woerner's oft-repeated statement to the effect that "in the event of the failure of the Geneva talks" 108 American Pershing II missiles will be deployed on FRG territory received strong approval in Washington. That statement was perceived differently by West Germany's general public, which is increasingly resolutely demanding the abandonment of the country's transformation into the Pentagon's nuclear missile bridgehead, and its citizens' transformation into hostages of transatlantic politicians and strategists.

On the whole, the West German defense minister's visit to Washington, as well as the trip across the ocean by Federal Chancellor H. Kohl, which followed immediately thereafter, show that the new FRG leadership is seeking to emphasize its allegiance to NATO and to the alliance with the United States and at the same time, is seeking an "equitable partnership" within the framework of that alliance.

THATCHER TURNING UK INTO U.S. AMMUNITIONS CENTER

UK as 'U.S. Nuclear Bridgehead'

LD182045 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 18 Nov 82

["Dancing to Washington's Tune" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

Addressing the 28th annual session of the North Atlantic Assembly, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher lashed out against the anti-war movement unfolding in the West, including in Britain:

The British premier again reiterated the hackneyed "Soviet threat" allegations. She called for a build up of arms and described as "illusory" the objectives of the anti-war movement, of the movement against her country's military reequipment and deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles on its territory.

Mrs Thatcher is known to hold the palm as regards belligerency and anti-Sovietism. But this time she is apparently trailing behind Washington. It is apt to recall that the head of the U.S. Administration and other Washington figures have recently, more than once strongly criticised the participants in the anti-war movement, trying to discredit them as "naive" people, who allegedly play into the Soviet Union's hand or even act to "Moscow's instructions". The British prime minister is simply echoing these contentions.

Mrs Thatcher claims that the movement for nuclear disarmament, far from lessening the danger of a war breaking out, on the contrary increases it. Following her "logic", the turning of the British Isles into a U.S. nuclear bridgehead in Europe is the best way to prevent war and ensure Britain's security.

Meanwhile, it is clear not only to the participants in the anti-war movement, but also to many other Britons that the country cannot ensure its security that way. It is not fortuitous that the movement for declaring many cities, towns and counties nuclear-free zones has assumed such a wide scope in Britain. It is not fortuitous that the Labour Party has proclaimed the renunciation of American cruise missiles to be an important item of its election campaign.

Increasingly large numbers of Britons understand the sinister essence of the designs hatched by Washington, which is out to divert from the USA and direct to the West Europeans the main risk of nuclear war breaking out, to turn Western Europe into a convenient "theatre of military operations", to stage there insane versions of "limited" or "protected" nuclear conflicts.

Mrs Thatcher is fond of quoting Christian commandments. But how do these commandments tally with preparations for a most inhuman, most barbaric war. A book on church and the bomb, Nuclear Weapons and Christian Conscience, issued by a number of Anglical Church figures, stresses that any nuclear war would become a global suicide, and a so-called "limited" nuclear war would turn Central Europe into a radio-active desert.

The Soviet Union has unilaterally committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is a step of exceptional importance towards eliminating the threat of nuclear war. The Margaret Thatcher government would be well-advised to follow suit, if she is really concerned over Britain's security and does not simply trail behind Washington's policy.

Chemical Weapons Deployment

LD180006 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Konstantin Sorokim commentary]

[Text] At the beginning of the year, word seeped out that the Pentagon had suggested deploying chemical bombs in Britain. The defense secretary was quick to deny the report, largely for tactical considerations, saying he had more than enough problems to handle, namely the neutron bomb that Britains feared, and the cruise missiles they had agreed to be deployed in their country. The chemical arms debate that began at the time could become the last straw and jeopardize Britain's military program.

There can be no doubt how the British Government has taken the chemical arms idea. THE GUARDIAN weekly said that action on the American plans for chemical counterarmament depended to a large extent on the welcoming attitude of the British leaders.

The Pentagon said chemical arms are meant for Europe and must be stockpiled in Europe too. Federal Germany is not the place, it has been stocked with gas ammunition and would strongly object to absorbing more. The other allies are even less enthusiastic. So this makes it Britain. If Britain had said no, the Pentagon would have had trouble in placing its new product and would have had to at least postpone its chemical program, as it had to do with its plans to deploy nuclear bombs in Europe in 1977/78.

But the chemical counterarmament decision has not been postponed. Washington seems to have got from London the answer it expected. Officials claim it is essential to build up the U.S. chemical potential in Britain in order to prevent the Soviet Union from using chemical arms in Europe. As if the Soviet Union were waiting for this while testing its toxic agents in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

But the group of United Nations experts has said they found nothing whatsoever in either Afghanistan or Kampuchea to support the American version. And Senator Hart, a member of the Armed Forces Committee of the U.S. Congress, has admitted that there are no grounds to say that the Soviet Union whips up chemical arms in the seventies. So we can see that the American accusations hold no water, and that the allegations about binary weapons meant for no other purpose than deterring the other side hold no water either.

Either way, the new chemical bombs will be deployed in American airbases. They will be delivered by American vehicles too: F-11 fighter-bombers or cruise missiles. So chemical bombs would be surprise attack weapons, and the Pentagon must have decided to prepare a chemical version of so-called limited war in the Old World. But estimates show that the use of chemical arms in densely populated Europe will kill 20 times more civilians than servicemen. Even if used against military targets alone, they would cause casualties among civilians as heavy as in the event of an unlimited nuclear war.

USSR-TURKEY TO CONTINUE GOOD-NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS

LD181900 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary: "An Unchanging Policy of Good-neighborliness"]

[Excerpts] A plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee was held on 12 November in connection with Leonid Brezhnev's death. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was unanimously elected at the plenum as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Speaking at the plenum, Yuriy Andropov said in particular: The realization of the domestic and foreign policy course defined in the resolutions of the party congresses is our primary duty.

Speaking at the Red Square ceremonies marking Leonid Brezhnev's funeral, Yuriy Andropov once again declared the determination of our state to pursue firmly and consistently this strategic line in domestic and foreign policy.

Our country, which has been doing everything in its power to reduce international tension, has always attached great importance to the development of friendly relations with neighboring countries and continues to do so. This is a fact that is well known in Turkey as well.

There is, in fact, a wealth of positive experience in our traditional goodneighborly relations with Turkey, and it is necessary for these goodneighborly relations to develop for the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of world peace. Favorable conditions for this do exist. Both our peoples want peace. The geographical proximity of the Soviet Union and Turkey and their common border offer wide horizons for the development of cooperation beneficial to all parties. There are many items of interest to Turkey in the list of Soviet export goods. Turkey, on the other hand, has the possibility of expanding its range of goods exportable to the Soviet Union. This is of rather great importance in the context of the discriminatory policies of the EEC countries. It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union is helpful toward developing countries in the establishment and strengthening of their industrial base. This policy is also in keeping with Turkey's interests -- and Turkey has been benefiting for years from the fruits of this policy.

The meeting in the Kremlin between Soviet Head of Government Nikolay Tikhonov and the Turkish head of government Bulent Ulusu, was held in an atmosphere of cordiality. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the steadiness of Soviet-Turkish relations and declared that both countries wish to develop these relations further [word indistinct] goodneighborly manner.

ITALY PLANS NEW GOVERNMENT; PCI CONSULTED

OW190700 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Nov 82 p 1

[Report under "TRUD-TASS" general heading: "Consultations Begin"]

[Text] Rome -- A. Fanfani, president of the Italian Senate and representative of the Christian Democratic Party, who has been entrusted by the president of the republic with forming a new government, has begun consultations with the main political parties. The first delegation he received was from the Italian Communist Party [PCI], headed by General Secretary E. Berlinguer. At the end of the meeting, E. Berlinguer stated in conversation with journalists that the Communist Party is opposed to early parliamentary elections and favors the creation of a stable government to lead the country until the present parliamentary term expires, that is, until the spring of 1984.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA CRITICIZES JADE TIGER EXERCISES

PM181105 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Nov 82 p 3

[G. Musayelyan article: "'Jade Tiger' Maneuvers"]

[Text] When making decisions on foreign policy steps in the present complex international situation, it is extremely important to display restraint and prudence. Unfortunately, neither is to be seen in U.S. actions in the Near East. Washington's imperial manners and its desire to place as many Arab countries as possible under its military and political control smell strongly of a return to 19th century colonial adventures.

The U.S. decision to conduct military exercises in the Near East under the code name "Jade Tiger" during the first days of December is further evidence of such a shortsighted policy. This is reported by America's ABC TV. According to its correspondent, "these maneuvers will be the biggest show of American military strength since the Bright Star exercises, held last November on the territory of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman."

What, then, is the purpose of the new American saber rattling? First, to rehearse U.S. Armed Forces' actions in a strategically important region of our planet. Second, the Reagan administration wants to show once again that it is fully resolved to send troops thousands of miles from American shores on the farfetched pretext of defending U.S. "vital interests." This is precisely the conclusion reached by international commentators analyzing the Jade Tiger scenario.

According to the plan for these exercises drawn up by the Pentagon, 1,000 Marines will land in Oman, which occupies an important stratetic position at the entrance to the Persian Gulf. Air defense subunits will also hold maneuvers there involving fighters and aircraft equipped with AWACS.

Somalia will be another country involved in the Jade Tiger maneuvers. There a contingent of American Marines will land at the port of Mogadishu. The Pentagon, the ABC correspondent declared, is also considering the possibility of carrying out bombing practice using strategic bombers based at U.S. airfields.

Let us note that this will be the second time that American aircraft have dropped bombs on targets in Arab countries. The first time was during the Bright Star maneuvers. Then aircraft flew nonstop to Egypt, dropped a bomb load there and returned to base in the United States.

Finally, the third participant in the Jade Tiger exercises will be Sudan, on whose territory several Green Beret subunits will simulate "antipartisan" operations.

The increasignly broad "presence" of American Marines in the Near East, whose first contingents arrived in Lebanon under the flag of the UN international force, is an especially disturbing aspect of Jade Tiger, particularly if you consider that a command for special military operations by American Armed Forces headed by Brig Gen J. Lutz was quite recently set up in the United States. The Pentagon does not hide the fact that the emergence of that command is directly linked with a U.S. attempt to hinder the objective process of social development and to suppress national liberation, revolutionary and democratic movements in the Near and Middle East, Central America and other parts of the world.

Commenting on the increasing U.S. military penetration of the Arab East, the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM points out that the present maneuvers will also help to turn Lebanon into one more U.S. military base in the region for deployment of the Rapid Deployment Force.

One more eloquent stroke should be added to this exhaustive picture, which reveals the plans of the United States and Israel, its closest ally in the region. According to a foreign press report, the memorandum on "strategic cooperation" between Washington and Tel Aviv has a secret supplement. According to that supplement, it is planned to deploy American Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles with nuclear warheads in Israel. It is also proposed to base neutron weapons on Israeli territory, which could be destined to destroy human reserves in Arab countries while at the same time preserving sources of oil....

As the development of events in the Near East shows, the so-called "Reagan plan" cannot bring peace to that long-suffering region. There is just one key to stability and security: It is a comprehensive, just and truly lasting settlement of the conflict, which can be worked out only through the collective efforts of all the interested sides, including, of course, the PLO -- the sole legitmate representative of the Arab Palestinian people, just as it is envisaged in the well-known Soviet proposals.

RESUMPTION OF JORDANIAN-SYRIAN CONTACTS NOTED

OW190646 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Report carried in "World Today" feature: "Jordan-Syria: Contacts Resumed"]

[Text] In Paris King Husayn of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has had a conversation Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, AFP reports.

The Syrain foreign minister is a member of the Arab League delegation headed by King Husayn, which has been visiting France to acquaint President F. Mitterrand with the Near East settlement plan adopted at the Fes conference. It has been learned from well-informed sources in Amman that contacts betwwen the Jordanian and Syrian sides have been held throughout the past few weeks. They have had as their main task the improvement of relations between the two states.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS SYRIAN CP'S BAKDASH

PM1818527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 82 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Khalid Bakdash, general secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee.

Dear Comrade Khalid Bakdash!

The CPSU Central Committee sends you, a prominent figure in the communist and national liberation movement, cordial congratulations on your 70th birthday.

People in the Soviet Union know you as a consistent patriot and internationalist who has made a great contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Syria on the basis of the common interests of the struggle against imperialism and reaction and to the development of the communist and workers movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish you, dear Comrade Bakdash, good health and success in your activity for the sake of the friendly Syrian people and for the sake of peace, democracy and social progress.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

FATAH LEADER CALLS FOR CONTINUED ARMED STRUGGLE

LD181320 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Damascus November 18 TASS -- The Zionists still occupy our homeland and flout the rights of the Palestine Arabs, and that is why we have raised once again the banner of armed struggle until victory, said Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], member of the leadership of the Palestine organization Fatah. He was speaking at a meeting of Palestinians in Abdul Walid camp (Syria) on the occasion of another graduation of Palestine revolutionary fighters who had finished their military training there.

No one will give us our right to the creation of an independent state if we do not gain this right in struggle. The Palestine revolution continues not withstanding the losses sustained in fighting against the Israeli invaders in Lebanon, he emphasized.

The Palestine leader pointed out that the conspiracy between imperialism and Zionism was directed against the entire Arab nation and it was the cause of all Arab countries to resist it.

Abu Jihad strongly criticized the "Reagan plan" designed to subordinate the Arab peoples to Washington's will and his accomplices in the region. Realizing this, the Palestine resistance movement is strengthening unity with fraternal Syria which opposes the sinister schemes of forces hostile to the Arabs that seek to implant the roots of Camp David in Arab soil spreading a capitulatory spirit in the Arab world.

Following the events in Lebanon our enemies believe that the Palestine resistance movement will succumb to pressure from the supporters of capitulatory deals, Abu Jihad said in conclusion. Their calculations, however, failed. Our people, the Palestine revolution are fully resolved to uphold their inalienable national aspirations to the end and to fight at any cost for their implementation.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN LEBANON REPORTED

'Worrying' Situation

GF181500 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Station observer's commentary: "The Situation in the Near East"]

[Excerpts] Reports from Lebanon are very worrying. The Israeli military units, which have raided that country and occupied half of it, are [words indistinct] themselves. They are causing armed clashes among the Lebanese people and strengthening their conspiracies against the locals. Apart from this, tension is continuing in southern Lebanon. Following the blast caused by Lebanese patriots in the Israeli headquarters in Tyre, southern Lebanon, the raiders have begun to seek vengence on the people in that town.

Israeli military units have been (?patrolling) Tyre and the orchards and vineyards around it for the past 4 days. Hundreds of (?innocent) people have been taken to the (?garrison). They have been interrogated and then (?manhandled) in a savage way. All this is not only confined to Tyre. The same is happening in Sidon and other Lebanese towns and villages in southern Lebanon. Business establishments are not functioning. Movement on highways linking southern Lebanon with the central regions of the country has stopped. Restrictions have been imposed on the departure and arrival of fishermen. As for the Palestinian camps, [words indistinct]. The people in these camps are living in continuous fear.

Of course, it is common knowledge that those living in the camps are only women, children and elderly people, and they have absolutely no means of protection against the (?aggressive acts) of the Israeli troops.

Meanwhile, the rainy season is beginning in Lebanon. Cold is increasing. The Israeli raiders, however, are not allowing the refugees to set up their huts which were destroyed by the Israeli troops. On the other hand, serious diseases are sweeping through the refugee camps. Local commentators are arriving at the conclusion that since Israeli announced (?the termination of its onslaught) in pain-striken Lebanon, it has been endeavoring to realize a premeditated savage program -- that being the massacring of the Palestinian Arab people. Converting the West Bank and the Arab-owned lands in the Rafah sector into colonies constitutes part of this program as well. Currently, Israel is planning to oust the local people of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and have 1.5 million Israelis settle on them.

Meanwhile, Israel is transporting heavy military equipment -- that is to say tanks and artillery batteries -- to the Al-Biqa' Valley. Israeli infantry units are also digging in, and, according to local observers, the situation in that region is extremely tense. There is the possibility of armed clashes.

The military policy pursued by the United States and Israel in the Near East is converting that region into one of the hottest places in the world.

Border Opened

LD191132 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Beirut November 19 TASS -- The Israeli authorities have decided to open the frontier with Lebanon for their commercial institutions and businessmen as well as tourists. This decision is regarded in Beirut political circles as an expansionist one, designed to create "a situation of accomplished facts" so as to annex subsequently a large part of Lebanese territory.

This decision actually reflects the present state of things when the occupied one-third of Lebanese territory is flooded with Israeli goods and when the Israeli shekel is in circulation together with the Lebanese pounds and when Israeli money is literally foisted on the population in commercial deals. As to Israeli tourists, masses of them will now be let into Lebanon under the protection of the occupation administration so as to make them pay as much as possible for the dubious honour to see the demolished cities and villages, the scorched fields, olive groves and vineyards crossed by Israeli tanks in the occupied zone.

Last month the Lebanese Ministry of Economics, Trade and Tourism urged the Lebanese citizens in the occupied areas to boycott Israeli goods because they constitute "a threat to the Lebanese economy". For his part, the Prime Minister of Lebanon Shafiq al-Wazzan warned that any Lebanese cooperating with the occupation authorities will be stripped of Lebanese nationality. It is said here that by their impudent decision the Israeli authorities want to put pressure on the government of President Amin al-Jumayyil because in Tel Aviv's opinion it is in now a hurry to conclude an official "peace treaty" with Israel modelled after the Camp David deal.

The specialised publication AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT AND MEMO estimates Israeli illegal exports to Lebanon at 30 million dollars a month.

COMMENTATOR ASSAILS IRANIAN MONARCHISTS' PLOTS

NC181456 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Vladimir Isayev commentary]

[Text] IRNA reports that the trial of a group of eight monarchists is continuing in Tehran. They have been convicted of carrying out subversive acts against the country's security and of plotting to overthrow the Islamic republic.

Our commentator Vladimir Isayev writes: The trial in Tehran once again shows that the monarchist counterrevolutionary forces are not diminishing their efforts to overthrow the present Iranian regime and this is not accidental. Everyone knows that the Iranian counterrevolutionaries enjoyed, and still enjoy the multifaceted assistance of the U.S. imperialists. A series of books published under the title of "Documents of the U.S. Nest of Espionage" in Tehran shows that Iran is one of the major targets of the U.S. policy of exporting counterrevolution. These books contain sound proof that the United States uses its agents to overthrow the regime of postrevolutionary Iran. Needless to say, these subversions are carried out by the U.S. CIA with the close cooperation of Israel's Mossad.

While trying to weaken the bases of the present Iranian regime from the inside, Washington is paving the ground for aggression on Iranian territory from the outside. With U.S. assistance, armed Iranian monarchist groups and other enemies of the revolution are being formed. In countries that have common borders with Iran as well as close relations with U.S. imperialism, a veteran army made up of Iranian counterrevolutionaries has been formed for possible participation in operations to free Iran from the supporters of the present regime. According to the British newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES, this army is formed of officers and soldiers who were the cream of the deceased shah's army. According to various reports, the number of men in this army is between 2,000 and 8,000.

It is thus clear that U.S. imperialism continues to hope to overthrow Iran's present regime. The Beirut weekly AL-MAWQIF AL-'ARABI has written that the major objective of U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf is to increase the West's control over the oil resources. The United States intends to implement this policy at any cost -- even by a military occupation of countries whose regimes are not to Washington's liking.

SOVIETS BUILDING GAS PIPELINE IN ALGERIA

LD181716 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Summary] Soviet specialists are building a large section of a gas pipeline in the Algerian Sahara. The first Soviet specialists arrived in Hassi Messaoud about 6 months ago and did preparatory work to set up a production base. The equipment for welding large-diameter pipe sections has been installed and is working. The pipeline construction site was solemnly opened a few days ago. It is being built by the Ministry of Oil and Gas Construction under a contract with Sonatrach, the Algerian national company. Four hundred and twenty-one kilometers of pipes are to be built and the Hassi Messaoud- [name indistinct] sector is to be commissioned by February 1984.

SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS SUCCESSFUL

LD190754 Moscow TASS in English 0652 GMT 19 Nov 82

["USSR - Ethiopia: On a Basis of Equality" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS -- Trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia develop successfully. The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia that was signed in Moscow four years ago provides a firm legal basis for the further deepening of these equal, mutually advantageous business contacts.

Economic and technical cooperation between the two friendly countries comprises different branches, including agriculture, power engineering, industry, prospecting for minerals and their development, the building industry. A number of important economic projects were built in Ethiopia by joint efforts of the two countries. The construction of an oil refinery in Assab, the biggest project in the state sector of the Ethiopian economy, offers an example of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia in industrial construction.

The enterprise is functioning with a high efficiency. After a partial reconstruction it can process up to 800,000 tons of crude oil a year. Many types of oil products are produced by the refinery: petrol, keosene, diesel fuel, mozout, liquefied gas. A thermal power station at the plant provides electricity for Assab and an adjoining area. Shoulder to shoulder with Ethiopian engineers and workers, a group of Soviet technical specialists continue working at the enterprise.

The current year saw an important step along the road of widening Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation in the economic construction. Agreements and contacts on joint construction of such projects as the Melka-Wakana hyropower station and a tractor assembly works, on cooperation of appropriate organisations of the two countries in agricultural development of a vast area of Gambela in the south west of Ethiopia were signed.

The development of commercial and economic relations between the two countries is a good contribution to the strengthening of friendship of the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples.

AFRICAN OPPOSITION TO U.S. NAMIBIAN PLAN NOTED

LD181854 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Maputo November 18 TASS -- According to foreign news agencies, a new round of discussions on the neocolonialist draft settlement of the Namibian problem has begun in Pretoria. Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has paid a visit to South Africa for this purpose. He has held talks with South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan. It is pointed out here that the sides discussed the U.S.-South African plan to settle the problem. Its aim, according to the African press, is to perpetuate the dominance of Namibia by the South African racists and bolster the apartheid regime militarily and economically in order to dictate to the countries of the continent and to ensure continuous profits for transnational corporations.

Much attention was paid at the talks to the development of bilateral relations between South Afria and the United States, primarily to the details of the forthcoming visit of the South African Foreign Minister to Washington.

The visit of the U.S. Emissary is taking place against the background of the independent African countries' growing displeasure with U.S. policy on the continent, aimed at encouraging South Africa's aggressive ambitions vis-a-vis the frontline states and at preserving that rampart of racism and neocolonialism on the continent.

Brazzaville November 18 TASS -- The U.S. plan for Namibia, the Congolese newspaper MWETI writes, ensures continued privileges for the white minority and South African interests in the racist-occupied Namibia.

Carrying on its talks with the Pretoria regime, the U.S. Administration makes believe that it does not even know about the existence of an international plan for Namibia based on Resolution No. 435 of the U.N. Security Council. American strategists are trying to neutralize the universally recognized representative of the Namibian people, SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] and at the same time encourage South Africa to increasingly aggressive actions against the frontline states.

Lusaka November 18 TASS -- It is common knowledge that the U.S. Administration is an enemy to the foreign peoples because it supports the most reactionary and aggressive state in Africa, the racist Republic of South Africa, Alfred Nzo, general secretary of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, stated here.

Africa has already had more than one opportunity to see, Alfred Nzo stressed, that the U.S. imperialism is not doing anything for the independent development of emergent countries. The actions of the U.S. Administration clearly show that its only purpose is to shore up the positions of imperialism and international monopolies in the independent countries of the continent.

U.S. VICE PRESIDENT BUSH VISITS ZIMBABWE

LD182214 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] American Vice President George Bush admitted before his departure from Zimbabwe that there are differences of opinions between the two countries on the issue of granting independence to Namibia. Commenting on his visit, the Government of Zimbabwe criticized on several occasions Washington's attempts to link Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, stationed there at the government's request. The vice president is making a tour of several African countries in the hope of quelling their anger over the U.S. rapprochement with the South African racist regime winning support for the American version of a settlement in Namibia. This version rules out the granting of a genuine independence to Namibia and provides the West South Africa with opportunities to plunder further on Namibia's rich natural resources.

AUCCTU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM WEST AFRICA

PM181133 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Nov 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus returned to Moscow 11 November.

At the invitation of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) the delegation visited a number of west African countries, and held talks on the strengthening and development of friendly ties with the OATUU Secretariat and with the leadership of the national trade union centers Ghana, Toto and Nigeria.

DETACHMENT OF SOVIET WARSHIPS TO VISIT CUBA

OW190134 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On Soviet Warships' Visit to Republic of Cuba"]

[Text] In accordance with an agreement a detachment of Soviet warships comprising the large antisubmarine ship Admiral Isakov, the escort frigate Rezvy and a submarine, accompanied by the tanker Genrikh Gasanov, under the command of Vice Adm V.S. Kruglyakov, first deputy commander in chief of the Red Banner Northern Fleet will pay an official friendly visit to the ports of Havana and Cienfuegos 2 through 10 December 1982.

R. CASTRO HAILS USSR FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICIES

OW190556 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 82 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Bastion of the Planet's Progressive Forces"]

[Text] Havana, 18 Nov (TASS) -- The formation of the USSR marked the emergence of a society of true equality and friendship based on Leninist principles of socialist internationalism, Raul Castro; second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and first vice president of the Republic's Councils of State and Ministers; stressed in a statement for Soviet journalists.

Today, the Cuban leader pointed out, the Soviet Union is the bastion of all the planet's progressive forces struggling for peace and international security. Thanks to the colossal economic and military potential created at the price of tremendous efforts by the Soviet people, even the hottest heads among the imperialists have now been forced to curb their militarist aspirations in various regions of the world.

The CPSU's consistency in implementing its Leninist foreign policy is displayed in the Soviet Union's putting forward of constructive proposals on the most vital problems of the present era, which centers on questions of peace and the peoples' security, R. Castro went on. As an example, he noted, the initiatives put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress and a number of other proposals, including the recent pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, could be cited.

The Soviet Government's peace-loving posture has prompted an exceptionally broad international reaction. Any honest and sober-minded person, irrespective of his ideological convictions, who compares the peaceful Soviet programs with the present American Administration's plans, will correctly determine who really desires peace and who is advocating an arms race and the unleashing of war.

Touching on the USSR's international experience in forming a multinational state, R. Castro declared: The Soviet land sets the whole world a wonderful example of the solution of the nationalities question. It has shown that the essence of the new community of peoples does not lie in eliminating national differences and peculiarities and absorbing nations. It is unquestionable that socialism alone can resolve the nationalities problem -- one of the most complex in the history of human society -- in this way.

Touching on the ties of friendship and cooperation between the fraternal peoples of Cuba and the USSR, R. Castro stressed that the fraternal Soviet people's selfless help was a decisive factor in enabling the island of freedom to withstand imperialism's aggression and embark on the building of socialism.

U.S., UK PLANNING NATO-STYLE CARIBBEAN BLOC

PM181547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by A. Cherepanov: "Drilling the Gendarmes"]

[Text] Our paper has already written, in a piece entitled "Yet Another Bloc?" (No 268, 1982), about Washington's vigorous efforts to push its puppets in the Caribbean into setting up an aggressive military bloc.

A little over a month has elapsed, and the first practical steps have already been taken. The Guyanese Sunday CHRONICLE writes that literally the other day four government heads from east Caribbean island states signed a memorandum in the Dominican capital Roseau envisaging setting up regional police forces. The new grouping, which has been christened the "regional security and defense system," comprises Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St Vincent and the Grenadines and also Barbados. St Lucia became the fifth member of the aggressive bloc.

One of the functions of the new U.S.-British creation (Britain also had a hand in it) will be to "coordinate the actions of the participating countries in questions of protecting national security." The Western press notes that there are also plans to implement an extensive program to train military personnel for Coast Guard forces, and to plan and conduct joint military maneuvers.

In 1981-1982 Washington and, hard on its heels, London have already given Barbados and the other east Caribbean states in the regional system more than $40 million for military needs. And there is little doubt now that the actions of the United States and Britain, which are involving their east Caribbean satellites in their attempt to curb the national liberation movement, will lead to even further exacerbation of the situation in the region.

The Guyana CHRONICLE has learned that there is more to it than simply setting up a military bloc of east Caribbean countries. In recent months London officials have been working on the Governments of Belize, Barbados, Jamaica and other English-speaking countries in an attempt to create a broader military political alliance of states belonging to the Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM) regional economic organization. In the view of Caribbean observers, this question will be discussed at this month's conference of CARICOM state and government heads in Jamaica. Washington's and London's calculations are based on the new military political bloc, operating under NATO auspices, making it possible to "legitimize" the presence of NATO, primarily British and U.S. Armed Forces in the region. These are Washington and London's plans. But do they suit the peoples of Central America and the countries of the Caribbean?

POLITBURO MEMBERS SEE OFF DEPARTING VISITORS

LD181736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign delegations which came to the funeral of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are leaving Moscow. The following delegations have left:

Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, headed by Karmal; PDRY, headed by Muhammad; People's Republic of Kampuchea, headed by Heng Samrin; socialist Ethiopia, headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam; Republic of Nicaragua, headed by Daniel Ortega Saavedra; Irish Communist Party, headed by O'Riordan; Canadian Communist Party headed by Kashtan; Danish Communist Party, headed by Jensen; Israeli Communist Party, headed by Wilner; San Marino Communist Party headed by Gasperoni; South African Communist Party headed by Mabidha; People's Progressive Party of Guyana headed by Jagan; the Spanish Communist Party; the Colombian Communist Party; the Egyptian Communist Party; the Palestinian Communist Party; and the Martinique Communist Party.

The delegations were seen off by Comrades Chernenko, Demichev, Ponomarev, Zimyanin and other officials.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT GRATITUDE FOR CONDOLENCES

LD190040 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In connection with the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have received condolences from the central committees of communist parties, the presidiums of supreme soviets and the councils of ministers of union republics; from party, administrative and public organizations; from the work collectives of enterprises, institutions, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and educational establishments; from men of the Soviet Army and Navy; party veterans; participants in the Great Patriotic War; and from individual citizens.

These condolences express profound sorrow over the heavy loss suffered by our party and the entire Soviet people and pay tribute to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the glorious son of our homeland, true continuer of the great cause of Lenin, the fiery patriot and internationalist, the outstanding revolutionary and champion of peace and the major political and state leader of our times; whose entire life was devoted to unstinting service to the interests of the working people and to the cause of communism. The condolences note the great contribution made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the development of the theory and practice of scientific communism, and to the drafting and implementation of the CPSU's internal and foreign policy that were embodied in the decisions of the 23d to 26th CPSU Congresses; they note the high qualities of a leader belonging to the Leninist school, who possessed the political art of uniting and steering the work of broad masses of the people and the work of the party's collective leadership -- the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo.

During these days, the Communists and all the working people of our country have demonstrated their profound trust in the Leninist party, and their support for its internal and foreign policy. They have demonstrated their firm confidence that the party and the Soviet state will continue directing all their endeavors into the further strengthening of the economic and defensive might of the country, into the strengthening of the friendship of the fraternal peoples of our multinational motherland, and into improving the well-being of the people and developing socialist democracy.

Profound condolences over the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev have been received from the leaders and working people of the socialist countries and from communist and workers' parties, revolutionary and democratic parties and organizations. Condolences have been received from the heads of state and government and from public organizations and citizens in many countries of the world. They pay tribute to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for his work in the interests of strengthening peace and peaceful cooperation between the peoples, international detente and mankind's deliverance from the threat of nuclear war.

The leaders of the fraternal countries and communist parties and the revolutionary and liberation movements stress Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's great service toward strengthening the cohesion of the socialist community and the unity of the international communist movement, and his contribution to the peoples' national and social liberation.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers sincerely thank all party, administrative and public organizations, work collectives, men of the Soviet Army and Navy, and all who sent their condolences on the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers express sincere gratitude to ehe foreign comrades and friends, the working people of the socialist countries, the fraternal parties and the champions of social progress who showed their solidarity with our party and country in connection with the heavy loss suffered by the CPSU and the entire Soviet people.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers express profound gratitude to all the leaders of states and governments and to all state and public officials who paid their respects to the shining memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhneve.

ROUNDUP OF REACTION TO BREZHNEV DEATH PUBLISHED

PM190935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 82 p 5

[TASS roundup dated 15 November: "The Banner of Lenin Is in Reliable Hands"]

[Excerpts] -- Millions of people on all continents have honored the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- an outstanding leader of the Communist Party and Soviet State, very eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement and tireless fighter for peace and the peoples' friendship. In the socialist community countries and other states mourning meetings and gatherings dedicated to the memory of L.I. Brezhnev have been held.

The fraternal socialist countries' radio and television and the television companies of other foreign states broadcast direct the funeral meeting in Red Square in Moscow. The world's news agencies reported from Moscow the speeches delivered by Y.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, at the funeral meeting in Red Square.

The foreign mass media point out that, as the meeting stressed, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the CPSU and its Central Committee state their determination to implement firmly and consistently the strategic line in domestic and foreign policy developed under the beneficial influence of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. "We will always be unswervingly loyal to the ideas of October and always be united in seeking the great goals of communist building" -- the foreign news agencies quote the speech delivered by the member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister. It was noted that party and state delegations from the socialist countries and delegations and eminent figures from many other states took part in L.I. Brezhnev's funeral.

Continuing to comment extensively on the results of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum, statesmen and public figures from various countries and the press stress that the plenum confirmed the indestructible unity and cohesion of the CPSU and the Soviet people and the continuity of the party's course which at the present stage has been clearly and fully expressed in the decisions of the 23d to 26th CPSU Congresses.

In Hanoi a mourning meeting was held in which Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party, other SRV leaders and representatives of the Vietnamese capital's working people took part. Addressing the meeting, Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, said that in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev the CPSU, the Soviet state and the Soviet people have lost a great leader; the communist and workers movement, national liberation movements and peoples of the whole world have lost an outstanding politician and tireless fighter for peace and international cooperation; and the Vietnam Communist Party and the Vietnamese people have lost their comrade and great friend. Our party and people, loyal to the behests of president Ho Chi Minh, will make every effort to strengthen the indestructible and eternal friendship and revolutionary solidarity between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, regarding this as their duty and a matter of conscience. Pham Van Dong expressed the conviction that the Soviet Communists and entire Soviet people, closely rallied around the CPSU Central Committee, will successfully fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the program for creating the material and technical base of communism. The name and cause of L.I. Brezhnev, he stressed, will live forever in the hearts of the Vietnamese Communists and all Vietnamese.

Addressing a mourning meeting in Phnom Penh, Chea Sim, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the National Council of the United Front for National Reconstruction and Defense of Kampuchea, stated that the Kampuchean people share the Soviet people's profound grief in connection with the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding fighter for peace, working people's happiness and the cause of communism. We will continue to strengthen our unity and solidarity, primarily with the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the other fraternal socialist countries, to build and defend a Kampuchea advancing toward socialism.

A mourning meeting in Bucharest was addressed by G. Radulescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and vice president of the Romanian Council of State. He expressed the Romanian people's profound grief in connection with the grave loss suffered by the CPSU and the Soviet people, describing L.I. Brezhnev as an outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement, a resolute fighter against imperialism and for freedom and social progress, and a great friend of the Romanian people.

Rallying even more closely around the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee and its collective leadership, Hungary's MTI news agency notes, Soviet people are stating again and again their full support for the Communist Party and their boundless trust in it and are expressing the firm conviction that the CPSU Central Committee will continue to unswervingly implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the Soviet people's will.

In the complex international atmosphere, when the forces of imperialism are trying to push the peoples onto the path of hostility and military confrontation, Czechoslovakia's CTK news agency stresses, the CPSU and the Soviet state are unswervingly defending the vital interests of the Soviet people and maintaining their high vigilance and readiness to deal a crushing rebuff to any attempt at aggression.

Poland's PAP news agency reports: The Soviet Union, as the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed in his speech in Moscow, will do everything to further consolidate the cohesion of the great community of socialist states and the unity of the ranks of the communists of the whole world in the struggle for common goals and ideals. The Soviet Union will preserve and develop solidarity and cooperation with the countries liberated from the colonial yoke and with the peoples' struggle for national independence and social progress. It will always be devoted to the cause of the struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension.

Real, palpable progress in strengthening the Soviet Union's economic and political might was achieved under L.I. Brezhnev's leadership, W. Fulbright, and eminent U.S. politician and former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told a TASS correspondent. Recalling now my meetings with L.I. Brezhnev, I would like to note that he was a man sincerely devoted to the cause of preventing war and preserving peace for all the world's people. He was a convinced and vigorous champion of slowing down and halting the arms race and safeguarding peaceful coexistence between states with different political systems. Among the important achievements which became possible thanks to L.I. Brezhnev's vigorous activity, I would cite in particular the elaboration and signing of the Soviet-U.S. SALT I and SALT II treaties. L.I. Brezhnev, W. Fulbright said in conclusion, made considerable efforts to normalize and improve Soviet-U.S. relations. I hope that his noble work in this field will be of great benefit to our countries' peoples.

The leading U.S. television companies, ABC, NBC and CBS, note in their Moscow reports that thousands of Soviet citizens gathered in Red Square to pay their respects to L.I. Brezhnev, an outstanding statesman and politician of the present day. AP highlights Yu.V. Andropov's words that the party and Soviet state are always ready for honest, equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation with any state wanting the same. However, AP continues, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee also noted that in the complex international atmosphere, when the forces of imperialism are trying to push the peoples onto the path of hostility and military confrontation, the party and state will unswervingly defend the vital interests of our motherland and maintain their high vigilance and readiness to deal a crushing rebuff to any attempt at aggression.

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS TO MEET 19 NOV

LD190732 Moscow Domestice Service in Russian 0500 GMT 19 Nov 92

[Text] In the Kremlin today there will be a plenary meeting of the Planning and Budget Commission with the participation of representatives of other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The deputies are to discuss the results of the work of the 16 preparatory commissions created on the eve of the Supreme Soviet session for preliminary review of the appropriate sections of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the 1983 State Budget.

REPORTAGE ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION CELEBRATIONS

Romanov at Leningrad Parade

LD171150 [Editorial Report] Leningrad Domestic Service in Russian at 0544 GMT on 7 November carries a 4-hour report on the October Revolution celebrations in Leningrad. Live coverage of the naval parade is conducted from the deck of the cruiser Avrora. After recalling events of 1917 the announcer says:

"Today the cruiser is the flagship of the festive parade. The parade will be received by the Vice Admiral Samoylov, commander of the Leningrad Red Banner Naval-Military Base. The parade's commander is Rear Admiral Krasov.

"Moving along the gangway from the embankment to the ship's deck are Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, members of the obkom, bureau secretaries of the party obkom, representatives of party, adminstrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations, deputies of the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets, heroes of the Soviet Union and of socialist labor and industrial and agricultural front-runners. Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, Vice Admiral Samoylov and distinguished guest are now ascending to the deck.

"Comrade Grigory Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, and Vice Admiral Samoylov, approach a group of veteran sailors who served on the Avrora, extend to them warm and cordial greetings and wish them good health and long life. The official ceremony prior to the naval parade has come to an end. Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, Vice Admiral Somoylov, Rear Admiral Krasnov, members of the party obkom bureau, secretaries of the party obkom and other comrades are descending the gangway to the deck of the cutter Albatros. Romanov and Samoylov inspect the naval units taking part in the parade which consists of "a group of submarines, rocket-carrying ships [raketnyye suda] a minesweeper and three other vessels."

The narrative then switches to Dvortsovaya Ploshchad where a parade of Ground Forces and a civilian parade are to take place. The announcer says that Col Gen Snetkov, commander of the Leningrad Military District, and Lt Gen Lobov, parade commander, inspect the participating units and give them October Anniversary greetings. Snetkov then mounts the podium and makes a speech marking the occasion

The announcer says that: "The marchpast then begins. The square is filled by a column of young buglers and drummers who following tradition open the festive parade of troops; beating the step and marching in strict lines, the square is taken over by cadets of military academies who approach the central platform on which Grigory Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, members of the obkom bureau, secretaries of the Leningrad Gorkom and veterans of Great October and of the Great Fatherland War stand." Cadets of the Kalinin Order of Lenin and Red Banner Artillery Academy, whose graduates "are continuing the glorious traditions of Russian and Soviet artillery," then march past, followed by cadets of the Budennyy Order of Lenin and Red Banner Military Communications Academy, the Rear Services and Transport Academy, the Kirov Military-Medical Red Banner Academy, the Kirov Higher Command School, the Higher Military-Political School of Antiaircraft Defense "in which the present-day generation of commissars is trained," the Higher Antiaircraft Missile Command School, the Frunze Higher School of Railway Troops, whose cadets and graduates distinguished themselves along the Baykal-Amur railroad, the Dzerzhinskiy Higher Naval Engineering School, the Popov Higher Naval Radioelectronics School, the 60th Year October Revolution Higher Antiaircraft Missile Command School and the Nakhimov and Suvorov schools.

The announcer says that military vehicles now fill the square. At the head is a group of armored troop carriers, followed by personnel carriers, heavy tractors hauling missiles: "At recent exercises troops demonstrated that they are able to hit the target with the first shot." The announcer then says that the parade is closed by a combined military band marching past and a civilian procession.

Riga Military Parade

LD181054 [Editorial Report] Riga Domestic Service in Latvian at 0655 GMT on 7 November carries a 2 and 1/2 hour live report on the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary parade and demonstration held in Riga at the Komsomol Embankment. The announcer describes the scene and points out the significance of the anniversary, mentioning participation in the parade by representatives of military education establishments, the Army, the Navy and frontier guards.

Shouts of command are heard, and to the accompaniment of ceremonial march music, Col Gen Stanislav Ivanovich Postnikov, commander of the Baltic Military District troops, is driven onto the Komsomol Embankment, where he is met by the parade commander, Lieutenant General Ivanov, head of the Riga garrison. After a report on the troops readiness for the parade is heard, the two officers inspect the troops. Exchanges of greetings and the sound of ceremonial music are heard in the background while an old Latvian Red rifleman is interviewed.

After completing his inspection, Colonel General Postnikov goes to the central rostrum to deliver a speech, in which he greets military personnel and the working people of Soviet Latvia on the anniversary. He mentions the development of the homeland, the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and then says that "the Soviet Union has placed itself in front of the entire world as a friendly family of republics having equal rights, and which are jointly building communism. The economic and defense potential of the Soviet state is increasing. The international authority of our socialist homeland is becoming stronger." He then talks about Soviet people's solidarity with the Communist Party, the triumph of communism, and about the achievements of the working people of Soviet Latvia within the fraternal family of Soviet peoples, including a 46 times greater industrial output annually than in 1940.

He continues his speech on the topics of cooperation and mutual assistance with the socialist countries, Soviet peace policy, and the CPSU Central Committee reminder of the complexity of the international situation. He quotes Brezhnev's words at the conference of military commanders on U.S. attacks on socialism and its intense military preparations. He says "reactionary forces try to upset parity and achieve a strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Treaty. Precisely because of this it is necessary to maintain in the present international situation a continuous alertness and a high combat readiness of military forces.

"Fulfilling the immortal behests of Lenin, the Communist Party and the Soviet state day after day take care of consolidating the defense capabilities of our country. The Soviet Armed Forces, which are equipped with the most modern weapons and combat equipment, are a mighty and invincible force; they have military cadres which are well trained and infinitely loyal to ideas of communism. They are a mighty factor of peace and security, a reliable means of restraining aggressive forces. The United military might of the Warsaw Treaty countries is standing against the plans of imperialism. Soldiers of the Red Banner Baltic Military District, shoulder-to-shoulder with Baltic sailors and with frontier guard soldiers of the Baltic Frontier Guard District, together with all Soviet Armed Forces loyally guard the gains of Great October, and are vigilantly and reliably guarding the northwestern frontiers of our great homeland and the peaceful work of Soviet people."

After the speech the USSR and Latvian SSR anthems and artillery salutes are heard. The military parade begins. Units mentioned in the march-past are members of teaching staff and students of the Jekabs Alksnis Riga Higher Air Force Engineering School; combined companies of the Marshal of the Soviet Union Biryuzov Riga Higher Military Political School; soldiers of the Latvian Riflemen Red Banner Sebastopol Guard Motorized Riflemen's Training Regiment; airborne landing troops; sailors of the Baltic fleet; and soldiers of the Baltic Frontier Guard District.

During the parade, several interviews with minor personages are conducted, and a reporter makes a contribution on the might of the armed forces and their readiness for any aggressor.

The beginning of a motorized unit parade is then mentioned, with noise of vehicles heard in the background, after which a Latvian reporter sums up as follows:

"The Komosomol Embankment troop parade is ending. Their strength, their equipment in the parade was shown by motorized infantry, artillery, mortar, and missile forces, all of which are reliably guarding the frontiers of our country."

The announcer reports the end of the parade by describing a march-past of workers of Riga's six rayons and of pupils of vocational-technical schools.

Tallinn Celebrations

LD191130 [Editorial Report] Tallinn Domestic Service in Estonian at 0726 GMT on 7 November carriesa live relay from Victory Square in Tallinn of the Great October Socialist Revolution celebrations. The unidentified reporter reviews the units which have already marched past. "To the sounds of marching music played by [words indistinct] military forces' combined band, the units of the Tallinn garrison troops -- the motorized riflemen, the sailors, artillerymen and border guards -- marched past the rostrum. The homeland, party and government have entrusted them with mighty combat weapons and the soldiers fulfill the honorable duty of Soviet citizens with honor."

The announcer then states that Comrades Vayno, Kabin, Klauson, Kudryavtsev, leading workers of the republic and other notable figures took their place on the central rostrum. Admiral Krylov went to the rostrum and gave a speech in which he reviewed industrial production during the first 10 months of 1982 and the implementation of the Food Program, says the reporter. He then turned to the international situation. The reporter quotes from the speech: "Imperialist circles with the U.S. at the head are continuing the arms race. This compels the Soviet Armed Forces also to be in a permanent state of combat readiness in order to securely defend the peaceful creative work of our people. The Soviet Army, together with the armies of the other Warsaw Treaty member countries is standing reliably on guard to defend socialist achievements, said Rear Admiral Krylov, who inspected the parade in Tallinn."

The march past by the republic's workers follows. The remainder of the program is taken up by interviews with Tallinn workers. The deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers is also interviewed who states that agricultural workers and enterprises carried out their tasks well this year. An average potato harvest has been obtained -- 150 quintals per hectare -- and 28-29 quintals of grain per hectare was harvested. Also 520,000 tons of hay has been procured and other grass fodder.

The relay ends at 0900 GMT.

Celebrations in Vilnius

LD181008 [Editorial Report] Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian at 0720 GMT on 7 November carries a report on a workers demonstration in Vilnius to celebrate the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary. A.S. Barkauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, gives a speech. After touching on the economic successes achieved by the republic, he says: "Our society is a community of creative people. But there are hostile forces in the world which incite discord. They arrange armed conflicts in various parts of the world and provoke the threat of nuclear war. The way to their pernicious intentions is barred by the peaceful policy of our party and state, by the great and stubborn efforts of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. This inspires all the progressive forces in the world and unites them under the banner of the defenders of peace."

There is no mention of the military parade in the celebration, but the unidentified announcer states: "Servicemen of the Vilnius garrison are taking part in the Great October festival. Soviet servicemen [words indistinct] great love and respect of Soviet people. The present generation of Soviet servicemen enriches and cherishes the traditions of the defense of the country. It is a duty of honor to serve in the Soviet Armed Forces."

The announcer then reviews the educational achievements of the republic during the 10th 5-year period.

The report concludes at 0850 GMT.

Minsk Meeting, Concert

LD191106 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 1300 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpts] A solemn meeting of the Minsk Gorkom and city Soviet of People's Deputies with the participation of representatives of party, trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations, Minsk's working collectives and troops of the Minsk garrison, devoted to the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, has taken place in the state academic great theatre of opera and ballet in Minsk.

In the presidium of the meeting were Comrades Baluyev, Brovikov, Ivanovskiy, Kolokolov, Kuzmin, Lagir, Mikulich, Polozov, Polyakov, Firisanov, Yakushev, Snezhkova, Shaplyko, deputy chairmen of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, representatives of party and soviet organizations, Leninist party veterans, military leaders, production front rankers and science and cultural workers.

Bartoshevich, first secretary of Minsk Gorkom, opened the meeting. The report about the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was made by Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A gala concert was performed for the participants in the meeting.

Grishin at Moscow Meeting

PM171429 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Moscow Greets the October Holiday"]

[Excerpt] The concluding session of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom commission for preparing and conducting the celebrations for the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow was held yesterday under the chairmanship of V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

R.F. Dementyeva, Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretary, delivered a report on the state of readiness for the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution celebrations and the demonstrations of Moscow city working people representives on Red Square 7 November 1982. V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the session.

Reports Delivered

PM171425 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Celebration Meeting"]

[Text] Celebration meetings of working people, devoted to the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, have begun in the capital's rayons in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm.

The following delivered reports on the 65th anniversary of Great October yesterday -- V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Kiyevskiy Rayon; V.N. Kochemasov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, in Pervomayskiy Rayon; and N.S. Perun, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, in Cheremushkinskiy Rayon.

SHCHERBITSKIY UNVEILS RUSSIA-UKRAINE MONUMENT

AU121624 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 7 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[RATAU report on speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, at the 6 November ceremony of unveiling a monument to the reunification of the Ukraine with Russia in Kiev -- capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] Dear comrades: In our republic's capital, Hero City of Kiev, on the steep bank of the Dnepr-Slavutich, one can say, in the very heart of the Soviet Ukraine, we are unveiling today a monument commemorating the reunification of the Ukraine with Russia. (applause)

ON SUCH REMARKABLE DAYS, AS COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY AND USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN NOTED, CONNECTION BETWEEN TIMES IS PARTICULARLY PERCEPTIBLE. AFTER ALL, OUR PRESENT DAY IS GROUNDED ON WHAT THE PREVIOUS GENERATIONS HAD CREATED, WON AND DEFENDED. Thus at this solemn moment, at this remarkable creation of human mind and hand, we are paying a tribute of deep respect and gratitude to wise and farsighted ancestors. More than 3 centuries ago, they translated into reality the dreams and hopes of unity, inviolable friendship and mutual understanding, harbored by two fraternal peoples, the Ukrainian and the Russian.

The memorable act of the Ukraine's reunification with Russia marked a sharp turning point in our motherland's destiny, and was of everlasting importance for its future. Both in peaceful times and at the hour of severe trials, the people of the Ukraine have always and everywhere felt the reliable shoulder, fraternal aid and support of the Great Russian people. (prolonged applause)

The friendship and indissoluble unity between the working peoples of Russia and the Ukraine, among all our fatherland's peoples, go far back into the centuries. They grew stronger in the common struggle for the rule of the soviets against czarism, the landlords and capitalists. This friendship and unity was tempered on the battlefields of the civil war, in the memorable years of the first 5-year periods, in the bitter battle against Hitlerite fascism and in the difficult times of the postwar rebirth. Our contemporaries, by their glorious deeds, made them shine in new ways.

THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE WILL FOREVER HARBOR IN THEIR HEARTS THE NOBLE FEELING OF FRATERNAL UNITY WITH THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE AND WITH ALL PEOPLES OF OUR SOCIALIST MOTHERLAND, WILL PROTECT IT LIKE THE APPLE OF THE EYE, WILL PASS IT FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION, AND WILL BEQUEATH IT TO OUR GRANDCHILDREN AND GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN. (stormy applause)

Friendship among Soviet peoples -- our invaluable wealth and an object of our nationwide pride -- is truly as hard as the granite of this monument and as shining as the steel of its arch. (applause) This sacred friendship and inviolable unity make up a powerful accelerator in our advance, are a reliable guarantee for our new successes in communist construction. And today, gathered on the ancient steps of the Dnepr, with our eyes directed toward Russia's boundless spaces, toward the capital city of our powerful union state, the Red-Star Moscow, like three centuries ago, we solemnly proclaim: TOGETHER FOREVER! [last two words in Ukrainian] (stormy applause)

It is significant, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, that we are unveiling this great monument on the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Kiev from the fascist oppressors, on the eve of the 65th anniversary of Great October, and on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Carried out under the leadership of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and of the Bolshevik Party created by him, the Great October Socialist Revolution has become the main event of the 20th century, an event that radically changed the course of all mankind's development.

ALL OUR PRESENT-DAY SUCCESSES, ALL PLANS FOR THE FUTURE ARE CLOSELY LINKED WITH THE NAME OF LENIN, WITH HIS REVOLUTIONARY TEACHING, AND WITH THE PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF HIS LEGACY. (prolonged applause) THE FORMATION OF THE USSR, THE WORLD'S FIRST MULTINATIONAL SOCIALIST STATE OF THE WORKERS AND THE PEASANTS, WAS A GENUINE TRIUMPH OF LENINISM AND OF THE LENINIST NATIONALITY POLICY PURSUED BY THE CPSU. (applause)

Our achievements on all fronts of economic and cultural construction are particularly visible and appreciable from the heights of the 6 decades which have passed since the formation of the USSR.

In the 60 years, actually in the lifetime of a generation, changes beyond recognition have taken place in our entire country and in each of the fraternal republics integrated in our great union.

Enormous changes in developing the economy, science and culture have also taken place in that time in the Ukraine. The Ukrainian people know: They have defended their freedom, their right to happy lives, and have risen to the peaks of economic and spiritual progress owing to the tested leadership of Lenin's great party, owing to the internationalist unity of all peoples of the Soviet Union. (applause) And we are right to take pride in our great motherland — the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (stormy applause)

IN PREPARATIONS FOR THE FORTHCOMING OUTSTANDING JUBILEE, THE HARMONIOUS FAMILY OF SOVIET PEOPLES IS MANIFESTING THEIR MONOLITHIC MORAL AND POLITICAL UNITY, THEIR INVIOLABLE COHESION AROUND THEIR OWN PARTY AND ITS CENTRAL COMMITTEE WITH THE FAITHFUL LENINIST AND STAUNCH FIGHTER FOR PEACE, LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV, AT THE HEAD. (stormy, prolonged applause)

From this steep bank, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, we can see the Dnepr and our own beautiful Kiev, its ancient districts and projects, powerful plants and unique historical monuments. On its 1,500th anniversary, the Hero City of Kiev has become even more beautiful and younger. This impressive ensemble will also undoubtedly embellish the republic's capital city, will become a new place of interest, another spot favored by the inhabitants of Kiev. (applause)

The shining arch of the monument has already turned into an integral part of the city's appearance, into a poetic symbol of those thousands of invisible threads binding our country's sister republics. These are the bridges of creative thought and labor, of spiritual and cultural unity, bridges of mutual attraction. (applause)

The unity of goals, the unity of intentions and strivings of all our country's nations and nationalities have become a great asset for our society. Our people are ardent Soviet patriots and staunch internationalists. They are doing their best to make their beloved motherland each year more beautiful, to steadily raise its might and international prestige. (applause)

True to Lenin's legacy, the Communist Party and the state are doing their utmost to avert the threat of a nuclear war to mankind, to preserve and consolidate peace on earth. This peaceful policy is in line with the aspirations and hopes of peoples, enjoys a wide support and approval on the part of all progressive mankind. (applause)

Like all working people in the republic and the country, the inhabitants of Kiev are working with inspiration to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, to fulfill the tasks and socialist pledges for the jubilee year and the 11th 5-year period. Following the example set by advanced enterprises in our motherland's capital, Hero City of Moscow, the labor collectives of Kiev and of the entire Soviet Ukraine are preparing to commemorate 18 December -- the communist subbotnik devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR — with highly productive shock work. (applause)

At the end Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said: THE COMMUNISTS AND ALL PEOPLE OF THE UKRAINE CONSIDER IT THEIR LOFTY DUTY TO CONSTANTLY INCREASE THE REPUBLIC'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE COUNTRY'S UNITED NATIONAL ECONOMIC COMPLEX, TO THE ACCELERATION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS, TO THE SOONEST SWITCH-OVER OF THE ECONOMY TO THE TRACK OF INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT, AND TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOOD PROGRAM.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government are firmly confident that the Soviet Ukraine's workers class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia will commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a worthy manner, and will accomplish the tasks for communist construction with even greater enthusiasm and efficiency. (prolonged applause)

Long live the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! (applause)

Long live the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- a feast of international unity, friendship and fraternity among all Soviet peoples! (applause)

Glory be to the great Soviet people -- the builder of communism and consistent champion of peace! (applause)

Glory be to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union -- the party of great Lenin! (stormy, prolonged applause)

MOLDAVIA'S GROSSU NOTES GAINS UNDER SOCIALISM

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[S.K. Grossu, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, "Topical Interview" conducted by special correspondent Antonina Grigo" ...From Wooden Plows to Cosmodromes"; date and place unspecified]

[Text] [Question] Semen Kuzmich, you will know from the items we publish that the Central Committee first secretaries of a number of union republics' communist parties have already given interviews to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. These interviews described the fraternal peoples' achievements and the practical work of communist building. Using Moldavia as an example, we should like to talk a little about the influence of the culture of socialist society on people's way of life and their day-to-day existence.

To date Moldavia has achieved considerable successes. The question posed by the Moldavian poet Andrey Lupan, "How do you grasp, or what yardstick do you use to measure the distance from wooden plows to cosmodromes?" is, of course, rhetorical. But nevertheless: "How do you grasp or what yardstick do you use to measure it?"

[Answer] Socialism is a historical yardstick of this kind. It has brought true happiness to many peoples including the Moldavian people. But the preconditions for its unconditional acceptance, for the desire to make one's contribution to the victory of the most humane social system must go back even further.

A difficult fate befell the Moldavians. The Dnestr region used repeatedly to be an arena for dramatic historical events. The grim rule of the Sublime Porte lasted from the 16th century to the beginning of the 19th century. The Moldavian people openly pinned their hopes for liberation from the Turkish yoke on Russia and through their leaders constantly appealed to Moscow to be taken under Russian suzerainty.

The Moldavians' age-old desire was realized at the beginning of the 19th century. As a result of the victory of Russian troops and Moldavian volunteers, the territory between the Dnestr and Prut Rivers (later called Bessarabia) was incorporated into Russia under the May 1812 Bucharest Peace Treaty. This event was of tremendous progressive significance.

The memory of it is a living and active one. This is indicated, in particular, by the conferring of the names of Suvorov [Russian field marshal 1730-1800], Kutuzov [Russian field marshal 1745-1813] and Kantemir [Moldavian literary and political figure who concluded the secret treaty with Peter the Great against Turkey in 1711] on new settlements and entire regions of the republic, as the working people wanted....

But the most important consequence of the incorporation was that the popular masses gained access to the general Russian revolutionary movement. The Decembrists [19th century Russian revolutionaries] and the Populists (Narodniki) [19th century Russian political party] were highly active in our area. The first social democratic circles and groups were set up under the influence of the Petersburg "Union of Struggle for the Liberation of Working Class," created by Lenin, and with the direct participation of political exiles, and at the end of 1902 the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party Kishinev Committee was formed. On the initiative and under the leadership of Vladimir Ilich, the first underground printing press in Russia of the newspaper ISKRA was set up in Kishinev.

All of this comes to mind not just because the republic recently widely commemorated the 170th anniversary of the incorporation into Russia. You cannot talk of the people's way of life, the family or the individual without taking into account those factors which determine the level of a nation's self-awareness. The influence of the Russian people and the Russian proletariat has primarily had its impact on the molding of the class world outlook and the inculcation of internationalism, without which the implementation of the ideas of socialism in the broadest sense of the word is impossible. And these ideas have long had a profound grip on Moldavia's working people which also determined their active participation in the routing of the White Guard during the Civil War, their courageous struggle for reunification with the Soviet Union during the occupation of Bessarabia by the Kingdom of Romania, and their contribution to the routing of fascist Germany and its satellites in the Great Patriotic War.

But the Moldavian people could not have established and defended the new life on their own soil by their own efforts alone even given their liking for the idea of socialism and for the Soviets as a form of power. Especially after the terrible devastation brought by the occupiers. All the Soviet republics, which were experiencing tremendous difficulties, selflessly helped one another as best they could.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who headed the republic's party organization in those difficult postwar times, noted later that history had not assigned much time, in essence, for the building of socialism in Moldavia. But despite this it managed to catch up with the other republics and took its place alongside them.

Here are just a few figures. During the years of Soviet power the republic's industrial production volume has increased 900-fold. Industry now produces approximately 60 percent of the global social product. And yet, until comparatively recently, Moldavia had been a purely agrarian region. And modern agriculture has nothing in common with the farming of the past. It consists of a large-scale, highly mechanized production process. Even in comparison with 1940 the sector's gross production has increased 250 percent. Whereas previously only grain, grape and fruit production was of a commodity character, the republic's agrarian sector, which has greatly increased the production of these crops, now also produces hundreds of thousands of tons of vegetables, sugar beet, sunflowers, tobacco and livestock products.

Behind these figures lies tremendous work by people and by the party organization.

They are the result of the implementation of the party's policy and its concern for the good of the people and the prosperity of all union republics. They are the practical embodiment of the party's political course formulated by the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) plenum, a course which most fully meets the conditions of mature socialism.

It is the party's unremitting attention to people's needs, to the strengthening and development of the country's economic potential and to the style and methods of the leadership of the economy and the comprehensive assistance from all the fraternal peoples that have helped the republic in a short time to resolve many questions of the development of its production forces and of the improvement of production management and on this basis to increase production.

[Question] Do you mean, in particular, the agroindustrial associations and the corresponding form of management? This is where the most vigorous questing is going on now.

As you will remember, of course, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the 26th congress: "I should particularly like to talk about management at the association and enterprise level. Various options and schemes have been tried out, as you know. Much diverse experience has been accumulated; and it is this experience which indicates that the questing must continue."

[Answer] Yes, we do have definite experience; and it has indeed played its part in agriculture's transition to an intensive development footing. But this is not simply an experiment, interesting though it is in its own right. It is the implementation of the party's present-day agrarian policy formulated at the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum and subsequently developed by a number of later plenums and by the 23d-26th CPSU Congresses.

One of the major directions of the party's agrarian policy is to improve the forms of the organization and management of agricultural production. A central problem here is the specialization and concentration of production based on interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev defined as a main highway of our agriculture. The CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum which stressed the strategic continuity of the party's agrarian policy thereby indicated the need to continue work on the further socialization of socialist production and labor.

In this context I should like to recall Comrade Brezhnev's words at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) plenum: "We must all be imbued with a profound conviction that by specializing and concentrating agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration, our agriculture, benefiting from the advantages of the socialist system, will be able to greatly accelerate the pace of its development and to satisfy considerably more fully the country's increasing demand for food and industrial raw materials."

Moldavia has established interfarm formations in plant cultivation, stockraising, agricultural technical services and construction. They are highly industrialized production units, some of which are agroindustrial in character. Like kolkhozes, they are managed by kolkhoz councils endowed with the corresponding rights. Statistics show best of all the efficacy of this kind of concentration, specialization and management of production. Comparing the 10th and 7th 5-Year Plans (in average annual figures per 100 hectares of farmland), gross output and gross income in the kolkhoz-cooperative sector doubled, grain production increased by 40 percent, sugar beet production increased by 110 percent, vegetable and tobacco production increased by 150-180 percent, fruit production increased by 350 percent, meat (sales) increased by 150 percent and milk increased by 90 percent. Labor expenditure on the production of the staple agricultural crops fell in this sector by between 50 and 60 percent.

In the state sector, the specialization and concentration of agricultural production has led to its integration with industry and the services sphere and to the creation of agroindustrial associations. They now provide 30 percent of gross agricultural output and 66 percent of the total output of the processing industry. There are now 68 sovkhozes, 16 territorial and 3 science-and-production associations, all the state canneries, 164 fresh vegetable retail stores, the refrigeration pool and many other subdivisions working within the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry's union republic association, for example. Some 1.5 billion standard cans of preserves are produced here per year and over 600,000 tons of fresh fruit and vegetables are supplied to the population of the country's cities and industrial centers.

All the structural subdivisions of the agroindustrial complex are working in close coordination and are ensuring high rates of production of the most important food products. They make it possible to substantially increase the quantity of output and to improve quality while reducing cost price and manpower expenditure.

The republic's party organization, directing its efforts toward implementing the Food Program, is now implementing measures to improve the utilization of the organizational structures and the material and technical base established in the countryside and to increase the return on capital investments. To this end the structure of arable farming and the harvesting process are being improved, industrial techniques are being introduced into all spheres of arable farming and stockraising, more attention is being paid to selection work, exactingness toward cadres is being stepped up and so forth. In brief, everything is being done to achieve tangible results as early as this year in increasing the output of agricultural products. It must be said that according to the preliminary figures meat and vegetable production will increase by 14 percent in comparison with last year, grape production will increase by 33 percent, grain and tobacco production will increase by 24 percent and sugar beet production will increase by 47 percent.

[Question] A strong economy ensures a steady rise in the people's standard of living . But a way of life is surely a broader concept than just material prosperity?

[Answer] Of course. A people's way of life is determined above all by the political and social system which has its own economic and social principles and laws and stages of development. And it must not be assumed that when restructuring the system of national economic management, for example, we are not also restructuring the system of human relations at the same time.

This is what the 26th CPSU Congress said on this score: "In the period of developed socialism the restructuring of all social relations on collectivist principles inherent in the new system is drawing to a close. This restructuring encompasses both the material and the spiritual spheres and the whole tenor of our life."

[Question] But this is no easy process, it would seem. After all, the tenor of life is that sphere where habit and custom have the greatest effect of all.

In the novel "The Autumn of Life" (Serebryanyy Vozrast) by the Modavian writer Vera Maleva, a party raykom secretary says to Kolkhoz Chairman Zamfira Duma who is treating the associations with circumspection: "Do you know who you are like now? You cannot even imagine! You are like Aunt Ginutsa who did not want to hand over her bull to the kolkhoz. She tried to sell it in secret." But after all one can even understand Zamfira; it had been so difficult setting up the kolkhoz after the war. People were only just beginning to stand on their own two feet, had only just accustomed themselves to kolkhozes and were content with like. And then everything had to be broken up....

[Answer] An individual's psychology and the reasons for his behavior must always be kept in view by party and ideological workers. On no account can it be considered that economics rigidly and straightforwardly determines a person's conduct and sense of values. It is no coincidence that a resolution on improving ideological and political-educational work was adopted at the same time as a party and government resolution on the new economic mechanism.

The party constantly analyzes the processes occurring in society. And this analysis shows, as the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums have indicated, that the introduction of the new economic management system is proceding more slowly than is desirable precisely because it is coming up against psychological barriers and the inertia of old habits.

In agriculture this is expressed in the attachment to "natural" multisector farms.

Economic policy can only be successfully implemented in conjunction with social and educational measures aimed at the assertion throughout society's vital activity of the collectivist principles inherent in socialism. This process is also served by the further democratization of management, by taking account of public opinion and by improving the socialist way of life.

Subjective factors such as conscience, honesty, decency and responsiveness are of no less significance in a socialist society than objective factors which include clear economic criteria and categories.

Vladimir Ilich believed that in the struggle for socialism, successes can only be achieved with people who "take nothing on trust and say nothing against their conscience...."

[Question] But sometimes this very principle is the cause of a conflict situation.

Take, for instance, the public movement to preserve so-called "dead-end [neperspektivnyy] villages." This movement was supported by writers, journalists and our LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in particular. People's behavior was based above all on moral principles -- attachment to their native localities, to the memory of those who died for this little motherland, and simply to the accustomed way of life which suits their character. Sometimes people continued to plow, sow and gather the harvest in villages described as "dead-end" villages; and not on personal plots, but on the "kolkhoz," continuing to give output to the state. And although this kind of self-determination goes against the "global" idea, it cannot fail to arouse respect....

[Answer] First, any "global" idea, however far it may accord with the condition of society, will remain theoretical until it wins the masses over. This is a well-known Marxist tenet. Second, in the process of its introduction into practice, an idea must be amended and tested by practice. Life itself and the people make these ajustments, improve, alter and adapt the development to concrete circumstances. For instance, we revoked our own decision about "dead-end" villages. In determining the future of a settlement it is necessary to be guided by accurate knowledge about its economic and social significance and a knowledge of history and to heed public opinion. Of course, there are villages and farmsteads which really are at a dead end, but people are happy to leave them for well-appointed settlements (although in Moldavia there are not many small villages -- they are big, with large populations). The villages which rightly avoided the fate of those "at a dead end" joined kolkhozes as teams and departments, with their own specialization, their own contribution to the common cause. Sovkhoz-plants have been created in some of them. Nor are such villages bypassed by sociocultural transformations.

Incidentally, I must say a few words about the kolkhozes themselves. At the start of our talk there was a phrase about interfarm associations: "People had only just accustomed themselves to the kolkhoz, and then everything had to be broken up." That is fundamentally untrue. Kolkhozes are not dissolved to make associations, they are not deprived of their individuality. On the contrary, they acquire their own profile, their own specialization and confidence in themselves. The association cannot do without any one of them any more than you can do without one finger on your hand. At the same time the artel is relieved of worry about those sectors -- particularly livestock raising -- where it could not really ensure industrialization because of specific features of the soils or climate or other objective factors.

As for the tenor of life, it remains as before, the kolkhoz way of life. Moreover, as already noted, a real need has arisen for the further development of its basic principles: democratic administration, initiative and inventiveness on the part of each member of the farm and a collective approach to decision making.

Interkolkhoz and agroindustrial associations have made substantial changes to the peasant's way of life. First, on the basis of industrialization and increased labor productivity, wages have increased. Second, the working person's year-round employment has increased. Third, there is more diversity of choice of profession. Fourth, there is a real possibility of a change of labor in the production process. And fifth -- but not least in significance -- the sociocultural infrastructure has begun to develop rapidly, which helps eliminate differences in the satisfaction of consumer demands and spiritual demands for the rural and urban population.

[Question] But if the all-around encouragement of the farmstead plot is added to year-round employment, will not the rural worker's life once again be turned into a "continuous daily round," as Plekhanov put it, which was above all disadvantageous and which distinguished his way of life from that of the industrial worker? Yet society's standard of culture depends largely on how elevated the individual's requirements are.

[Answer] All that is true. But there is no contradiction today. The industrialized fields mean there is enough free time for various occupations. There are machines in the fields now -- in spring, when the sowing is under way, and in fall for the harvesting. Between seasons, chemical services work in the fields. There are not many manual operations left, and these, we hope, will disappear as the necessary machines appear. We are also trying to mechanize monotonous, exhausting deomestic work: Houses for kolkhoz members are built with every convenience and the network of urban-type services is developing in villages.

But in erasing the distinction between the city and the countryside we must preserve the unique character of the way of life in the city and the countryside. Both labor and daily life must be filled with creativity. The farmstead must increasingly become the place where a family displays its taste and application and teaches the children respect and admiration for the potential of their native land.

The new level of socialization of labor and production inevitably entails integration in social relations. In time classes will disappear altogether and people will engage in different types of labor and leisure according to their capabilities and inclinations.

[Question] In Chernyshevskiy's writing the image of such a future is to be found in the dreams of Vera Pavlovna. And Mayakovskiy visualizes the peasant in this way: "He will till some earth, write some verse...." However, Semen Kuzmich, I want to dwell on today's facts. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's correspondent Goergiy Pavlovich Malarchuk and I visited a number of the republic's rayons.

The villages made a fine impression on us. You put it exactly: The house and yard are the family's creativity. In this regard, the villages of the Dondyushanskiy Rayon were particularly striking. There is not a house which does not have a well alongside it which is a work of art. And what is more, they are all unique, quite different from those alongside. Only a people possessing natural taste, and the age-old aesthetic traditions of daily life, is capable of such creative work.

[Answer] You cannot deny that Moldavians have natural taste and an age-old industriousness. From time immemorial there have also existed aesthetic traditions of national life. But until the time of Soviet power there was no real opportunity for the people to realize all their creative potential. Here, for example, is how a local teacher in 1936 described the life of the village of Synzherey (now the rayon center, Lazovsk): "In the summer the village is enveloped in dust, in rainy weather traffic comes to a complete standstill. The squat, cramped little houses are all thatched with straw or reeds, the wells quickly run dry. Only one of them is not affected by the drought, but that belongs to the landowner and is always locked up. The owner lives permanently in Paris and visits the village only occasionaly in order to pocket his profits. The peasants use herbs and the spells of wise men to treat their ailments. There are no doctors. There are three teachers here, but only the children of distinguished parents go to school. Of the 3,938 inhabitants, only 3 were able to learn a trade.

Now there are more than 14,000 people living in Lazovsk. There are several industrial enterprises and two major construction organizations operating. The local Minchurin Kolkhoz, which holds the "Badgeof Honor" order, is a "base" farm in the rayon for introducing progressive methods for the cultivation of agricultural crops. The settlement has all the necessary sociocultural and consumer establishments. The intelligentsia is well represented here: 94 doctors, 280 middle-echelon medical workers and more than 150 teachers.

The same can be said of all the other settlements. Only in Ruzhnits, the central farm of the Mayak Kolkhoz in Oknitskiy Rayon, can you see a single mud-walled house with a low roof and dim windows. Preserved by a miracle, it has been left expressly as a museum relic among blocks of white stone, two-storied buildings, asphalted roads and sidewalks.

[Question] That means that in order to define the cultural process in the republic one can use, as an image, the title of one of Pavel Botsu's stories, "The Wells Increase in Depth" ("Kolodtsy Rastut v Glubinu")?

[Answer] Precisely so, and Botsu, in his story had in mind not the digging of a well as such, but his people's standing tall, their liberation, and their growing awareness of their own dignity.

[Question] During a visit to one of the villages an argument took place among us. My admiration of the beautiful, spacious rural houses was dampened by the misgivings of one of my interlocutors lest these splendid buildings crammed with material good things should hide the essence of life from people and push spiritual needs into the background. However, I think that overcrowding and deprivations do not make people better either....

[Answer] The problem is not an easy one. But it seems to me that publicists give undue emphasis to it, or to be more accurate, they view it from too direct an angle. But are we really spoiled by good things, especially by high-quality consumer goods? This was discussed at the 26th party congress. A person cannot have a proper life without the material blessings of contemporary civilization, but it is precisely as a civilized person of a socialist society that he must make use of them.

Revolutionary asceticism was once an expression of disgust at the bourgeois way of life. Now a person who is indifferent to the beauty of his daily life, to what he wears and to personal hygiene is no less dangerous than the person bent on acquiring as many things as possible. As a rule, he is also a bad workman and family man.

By the way, I must mention that certain things that were common in the past in our villages -- feuds between neighbors, family squabbles, envy and ill-will -- are disappearing.

Our party considers the cultural element of the way of life as an essential factor of all social progress. Vladimir Ilich Lenin, in the very difficult years of devastation and illiteracy, when he spoke of culture had in mind the transformation of the whole socioeconomic tenor of society when socialist relationships of cooperation and mutual aid, collectivism and humanism, patriotism and internationalism would become part and parcel of a person's everyday life, and enter into his daily round, his habits, his relationships and behavior.

At the ceremonial session in Baku, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized this once again: "The observance of the norms of social morality and of the law must be for every Soviet person a natural requirement, an absolute inner precept. This is one of the chief tasks of educational work."

[Question] The development of culture has no small role to play here. But often all it takes is the word "culture" to be pronounced for you to get back in reply a whole flood of figures: There are so many clubs, so many stadiums, libraries, schools and so on. And here the conversation comes to an abrupt end. Often this abrupt end. Often this approach is characteristic, too, of professional cultural and educational workers. Even such a term as "cultural services" has appeared, which directly presupposes the presence of a passive object, and not a subject, a creator of culture in the true sense of the word....

[Answer] Some workers certainly merit censure. Those who work according to old patterns and do not know how to analyze and to anticipate in their own way the positive changes which are taking shape in the spiritual needs of the working people or to seek ways of satisfying them. But, on the other hand, without a developed material base one cannot speak of potential for the creative self-realization of the individual.

I, too, cannot refrain from making use of quantitative indicators. In 1982, 778 of every 1,000 of our population employed in the national economy had a secondary or higher education. The development of education has made possible the creation of our own national intelligentsia.

The republic publishes 44 magazines and 183 newspapers. Practically all the Moldavian people read books, newspapers and magazines both in Moldavian and Russian, the latter having served for a long time in our area as the language of communication between different ethnic groups.

Unions of writers, artists, composers and film workers are functioning successfully. We have 7 professional theaters and 1,894 cinemas.

The state philharmonia is very popular in the republic. It comprises a symphony orchestra, the Doyna Academic Choir, the Zhok Academic National Dance Ensemble, the Fluyerash Folk Music Orchestra and the Leutariy, Kontemporanul and Bukuriya companies. All these collectives and their soloists are well known not only in the republic, but throughout the Soviet Union and abroad.

It is significant that it is not only the professional, skilled cultural artists who have received fame and recognition, but the amateur groups in Moldavia, too.

Amateur talent activity involves about 200,000 of our people. More than 250 groups have had the appellation "people's collective" conferred on them. The circle of amateur associations and special-interest clubs in growing. So far approximately 1,000 of these have been set up.

To what has already been said, it is absolutely essential to add that the Moldavian people's culture is not developing in isolation. Even before, it was not inward looking. We have already noted the beneficial influence of Russian and Ukrainian cultures from the very beginning. Now we are noting the mutual enrichment and mutual penetration of the cultures of all the Soviet Union's peoples. The ability of a nation to grasp and absorb into itself all that is best in others, while preserving its own originality, is an indicator of its historical vitality.

Such a dialectic in the approach to the phenomena of life is incomprehensible to the "peddlers of culture" in the bourgeois world.

[Question] Semen Kuzmich, in a brief but expressive characterization of the general achievements of the republic's cultural life you mentioned professional art, which is usually regarded as an element of urban life. But we have mainly spoken about the countryside. That is natural; interesting sociocultural processes are now taking place there. But apparently this is also because Moldavia is one of the country's biggest agroindistrial centers?

[Answer] The agroindustrial food complex is indeed the nucleus of Soviet Moldavia's economy. And it would be a crime not to make use of the fertile land and the favorable climate for agriculture. But our republic, which is small in terms of territory, cannot be described as purely agrarian.

I have already said that in the years of Soviet power large-scale industry equipped with advanced machinery has been created in Moldavia. In accordance with the unionwide division of labor and cooperation, the most expedient national economic structure continues to be improved in the republic. Since the war the number of cities has increased from 13 to 21, and the number of urban residents from 11 to 42 percent.

And of course, most culture and professional art are concentrated in the cities. Particularly in the capital. That is why I believe that the rural dweller needs private cars, for instance. The peasant has always traveled to the city. And he will continue to do so. Only not just for industrial goods, but also for access to cultural assets.

This does not mean that professional art is confined to the large cities. Close creative ties exist and are developing. Their study is a topic in itself. I can only note a few specific forms. Thus, for instance, the republic systematically holds folk dance festivals, "(La Vatra Khorelor)" folk festivals, competitions for artistic family dynasties and competitions for the best version of a folk song, and professional assistance is given to people's theaters and collectives.

And in general it should be observed that there is no great gulf between the way of life of urban and rural working people in the republic. Our national working class is young. And nowadays the peasant can rather be called an industrial agrarian.

One may say: Workers and peasants, the city and the countryside almost simultaneously entered the period of intensive development characteristic of mature socialism. They set off on the "runway" from wooden plows to cosmodromes.

And simultaneously, it may be said that science took up a firm position in the life of all strata of the population.

In the 17 institutions of the republican academy of sciences more than 1,100 scientific employees are conducting research on major theoretical, scientific and technical problems. They include 80 doctors and 630 candidates of sciences.

Science-and-production associations play a special role. Their very structure defines the content of the work of all subunits, with the orientation toward end results. The leading institution is the scientific research institute of a given sector of the national economy. In addition to scientific research institutes, the agrarian science-and-production associations include base sovkhozes, design bureaus engaged in the creation of essential machines and a school of experts. The flexible system of labor remuneration for scientists and scientific and technical workers depending on their specific contribution to production also promotes the creation of a workable collective.

[Question] This is a convincing example of the close link between natural and technical sciences and production, which, of course, cannot fail to have an effect on the standard of labor and also on the standard of behavior in the collective. But what is the role of the social sciences here?

[Answer] Without embarking on an enumeration of the fundamental work done by our social scientists recently, let us look at a concrete example of how science helps us to manage not only production, but the entire process of a collective's development.

The Tiraspol sewn goods factory named for the 40th anniversary of the Komsomol is widely known in the country. Dozens of articles have been written about its production successes and quality control system in the central and local press. But it happens not infrequently that an upsurge is followed by a slump. That enterprise, however, is gathering momentum steadily and improving the quality of output. As before, it is visited annually by thousands of Soviet and foreign specialists who wish to study its experience. And their interest is increasingly focused on the factory's sociological service.

Under the leadership of major scientists, the factory sociologists have created a profoundly scientific comprehensive approach to educational work in the collective. This helps people to reveal and utilize the enterprise's sociopsychological resources. These, unlike material resources, are virtually inexhaustible, if a sound moral climate is created in the collective with the help of scientists.

The example of the Tiraspol sewn goods factory shows how important and how necessary serious fundamental and applied scientific research is, in particular research into the problems of the labor collective, which holds a leading place in our political system.

[Question] In conclusion, Semen Kuzmich, I would like to hear your opinion about the role of artistic literature as an integral part of culture.

[Answer] Within the framework of the theme of our conversation, I could mention the tremendous influence of artistic literature on the people's way of life. This influence is sometimes underestimated even by writers themselves.

The main subject of study for a writer is people's psychology and the motives behind their behaviour. That is a truism. But it should be recalled because certain writers -- I have in mind primarily Moldavian writers -- sometimes substitute a description of the technology of modern production for an artistic study of the dialectics of the human soul. The shifts now taking place in production, impressive as they are, should not be their subject of interest, specialists understand them better.

[Question] But Engels himself noted that he learned more in the way of economic details from Balzac's novels than from the books of all the specialists -- historians, economists and statisticians -- of the period put together.

[Answer] Of course! The same could be said, for instance, of the works of Tolstoy, Dostoyevskiy or Bunin. But they do not contain the least hint of tables of figures or economic interpretations. Journalists can and must concern themselves with this. But an artistic work gives an impression of society's life, describing people's social and moral relations, clashes between the ideal and the obsolete, the heroes' behavior and their way of life.

The CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the Creative Ties Between Literary and Artistic Journals and the Practice of Communist Building" stresses above all the need to satisfy the people's requirements for the artistic depiction of modern life, the artistic formulation of the problems of society's development and artistic images of the heroes of our time.

ROMANOV PRAISES KIROVSKIY ZAVOD'S ACHIEVEMENTS

PM171151 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[LENTASS report: "Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Kirovets Tractors"]

[Excerpt] The collective of the Leningrad Kirovskiy Zavod Association has won an important labor victory on the eve of the 65th anniversary of Great October. The 250,000th Kirovets tractor has rolled off the enterprise's main assembly line. The service life of this machine is 2,000 hours longer than the previous model.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, cordially congratulated the collective on its reaching this major milestone.

Yesterday a rally attended by many thousands, was held at the association to mark the important event. Leonid Ilich's cordial congratulations were greeted with tumultuous applause by those assembled. The text of the greeting was read out by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, who addressed the meeting.

On behalf of the Leningrad party organization and all Leningraders, G.V. Romanov voiced profound gratitude to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for the warm greeting, the high appraisal of the new labor achievements of the glorious Kirovskiy Zarod Association Collective and the cordial congratulations and wishes in connection with the 65th anniversary of Great October.

This holiday, G.V. Romanov went on to say, is entering our Soviet home and our multinational Soviet family in the shape of fine successes and achievements in various sectors of creative activity.

It is coming upon us in the form of labor reports from industrial and agricultural workers, construction and transportation workers, new kilometers of the Baykal-Amur main railroad and of pipes laid on the route of the West Siberia-West Europe main gas pipeline, and major national economic and social projects.

The great festival is also arriving in the shape of the glorious victory of the collective of the six-times order-bearing Kirovskiy Zavod Association, from whose production line the 250,000th Kirovets tractor has emerged. This success was ensured by the talent and high skill of the association's workers, engineers, technicians, employees; and the purposeful actions of its party, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

Of course, the 250,000th tractor will be an impressive landmark in the history of your collective which was a pioneer of Soviet tractor building. But at the same time, it is a new high point in the process of fully equipping agriculture with new machinery. And it is pleasing for us all to realize that the machines created in the association's shops are now fulfilling almost 30 percent of all tractor jobs being carried out in the main agricultural areas of our country today.

You well know what exceptionally important significance the party Central Committee attaches to questions of equipping agriculture with highly productive machinery. Here, the party draws special attention to the need to sharply increase the power-worker ratio of agricultural production.

In resolving this task, by no means the least role is assigned to your association. Thanks to the constant concernof the CPSU Central Committee and of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who has visited the Kirovskiy Zavod Collective on more than one occasion, the world's largest series production of high-powered wheeled tractors has been established and is being further developed on the basis of the reconstruction and retooling that has taken place beyond the Narva Gate [Nargskaya Zastava].

At present, in your association, 300 comprehenisvely mechanized sectors and over 20 automated lines are in operation. and over 1,400 specialized and transfer (agregatnyye) machine tools and 33 km of overhead conveyors have been introduced. This has made it possible to sharply reduce the labor-intensiveness of tractor maufacture and to achieve its planned level.

But, thre are even more complex tasks ahead. And, knowing the labor style of the Kirovskiy Zavod workers and their persistence in achieving goals set, the party obkom is firmly confident that the new heights will be scaled.

You are steering, G.V. Romanov noted, a correct course toward creating new and more promising models of tractors, with more powerful engines, improved cabines, and other higher technical and economic specifications. We must bear something else in mind too. The service life of the 250,000th tractor and all subsequent machines will have been increased from 6,000 to 8,000 hours. Ensuring such stability is a matter of honor for each worker, technician, engineer, and a matter of honor for the whole collective. This is why we must persistently seek to ensure a high degree of discipline and organization, resolutely stamp out any manifestations of mismanagement, boldly bring into operation available reserves to increase work efficiency and quality, and actively introduce everything that is new and progressive.

All these are visible and, I would say, realistic reserves. And it is the direct duty and obligation of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, economic leaders and all engineering and economic services of the association to bring them into play, to substantially increase the returns from every ruble invested in the enterprise's development and mobilize the collective to eliminate underfulfillment of targets.

Intensive and responsible work lies before us. To greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with new victories in all sectors of communist creation -- this is the aspiration which prompts the life and work of Leningraders today, including the Kirovskiy Zavod collective, which is carefully preserving and augmenting the party and people's glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions.

In cordially congratulating you once again on the labor victory gained, allow me, dear comrades, to wish the many-thousand-strong collective of the Kirovskiy Zavod association great creative achievements, to express the confidence that Kirovskiy Zavod workers will continue to be in the vanguard of the struggle to further strengthen our motherland's economic and defense might, and for new successes in implementing the decisions of our Leninist party's 26th congress, in response to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message.

G.V. Romanov warmly congratulated the meeting participants and the associaiton's entire collective on the coming holiday -- the 65th anniversary of Great October.

UZBEK FIRST SECRETARY ON MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION

GF181430 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] In a statement to the press on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, Sharaf Rashidov, the first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee of the Uzbek SSR, has said that the methods applied in our republic to teach and learn various languages comply with the multinational structure of the people. Sharaf Rashidov proved his statement by giving a number of examples.

Teaching in schools in Uzbek SSR is carried out in seven languages -- that is to say in Uzbek, Russian, Karakalpak, Kazakh, Turkmen and other languages. It is a rule in a number of schools to teach in various languages. In fact, Sharaf Rashidov, whose written works are renowed in our country and abroad, writes both in Uzbek and in Russian.

CHEKHONIN COMMENTS ON 'ANTI-SOVIET TOURISTS'

LD171216 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov [date as received] (TASS) -- TASS special correspondent Boris Chekhonin writes:

At Sheremetyevo International Airport it is almost as busy as during the summer, with thousands of passengers arriving every day in the Soviet capital from abroad. Many of them are tourists aspiring to see with their own eyes the successes of the Soviet people attained over the 65 years since the October Revolution.

However, every family has its black sheep, as they say. Occasionally other "guests" descend the steps of the aircraft too. These are a particular type of tourists, whose trips are paid for by anti-Soviet subversive organizations. It is therefore no coincidence that they arrive in our country, not to become familiar with our reality, but to foist upon Soviet people "the thoughts and ideas of the West."

At the customs and passport control point in Sheremetyevo we can examine the samples of Western spiritual culture valuables brought in by them. It seems that some people in the West associate the latter with a wide selection of the most filthy pornography, as well as anti-Soviet and Zionist "literature."

Foreign citizens are allowed to bring with them books and brochures for personal use, in reasonable amounts of course, but how can we talk of reasonable amounts when a tourist from the Netherlands, a certain (N. Potjer), tried to bring into the USSR 275 publications containing slander against the USSR. Incidentally, not just books and brochures were removed from (Potjer). The Western "guest" was bringing with her lists of a whole series of people who, as it was established, have come up before criminal courts in the USSR. In the face of the facts the ideological diversionist was forced to confess. One of her aims was to send the literature to these addresses, and also to talk to a number of the relatives of those condemned so that on returning to the West she could portray the hardened criminals as "ideological fighters," "dissidents" [inakomyslyashchiye], apparently suffering for their political ideals.

Another case may be recalled. When going through the customs inspection, a (Richard Toburn), member of a group of tourists from Great Britain behaved in a nervous manner and grew indignant at the "Soviet customs procedures," appealing for "human rights" and to the Helsinki Final Act. However, when the enthusiastic rights supporter was asked to show what he had with him his militant stance immediately evaporated. It turned out that 100 envelopes with the addresses of inhabitants in various towns were hidden in specially sewn secret pockets in (Toburn's) shirt. The envelopes contained appeals of an anti-Soviet nature and instructions about ways to carry out subversive work in the Soviet Union. Hundreds of anti-Soviet books and brochures were taken at various customs and passport control points in the USSR from the so called U.S. tourists (Baker Mitchell), (Lindy Wilend) and many others.

On the eve of a notable date in the life of the Soviet people -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- the special services of the West sharply stepped up their work of distorting Soviet reality in general and Leninist nationalities policy in particular.

International Zionism is used widely as one of the shock forces in this psychological war against the Soviet Union. It is known that militant anti-Sovietism became the dominant feature of international Zionism back in the early days of the victory of the Great October Revolution in Soviet Russia. It was at that very time that in one of their documents the Zionists stated that "Socialism blocks the path of Zionism." Nowadays the Zionists are distributing ravings about the "Soviet military threat," about the "violation of human rights in the USSR" and are trying to prove the "lack of advantage" in economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

In celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR the Soviet people is happy to see guests from abroad among them. We are rightly proud of our experience of the revolutionary transformation of society, our achievements in the social and economic sphere and in the development of democracy. Soviet people have something to show those who come to the USSR with an open soul.

However we have no need of tourists with anti-Soviet skeleton keys [otmychka] even if they are "literary" ones. It is not fortuitous that Soviet border troops and customs workers turn such travellers back at the gate, so to speak.

ACTIVITIES OF SOVIET REGIONAL LEADERS REPORTED

PM181123 [Editorial Report] Soviet regional newspapers in Russian carry reports on local leader activities in the second half of October 1982 as follows:

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA on 16 October publishes on page one a 900-word UZTAG report on a 15 October meeting in Tashkent of secretaries and section chiefs of party obkoms, deputy chairmen of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, oblispolkom chairmen, those in charge of capital construction, leaders of ministries and departments and responsible workers of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, the Uzbek Council of Ministers and the USSR Gosplan, Gossnab, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and Ministry of Fertilizer Production. The report notes that the conference was opened by "Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee," who also delivered a speech.

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY on 19 October publishes on its front page an 800-word AZERINFORM report which notes the attendance of "G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee," at a performance of a play at [presumably Baku's] A. Azizbekov Theater on 17 October. The report notes that after the performance Aliyev congratulated the producers and performers on their "creative success."

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA on 19 October carried on pages 1-2 a 700-word GRUZINFORM report on the opening of a museum to Georgian writer D. Klidashvili in the village of Zemo Simoneti, date unspecified. The report notes that the opening ceremony was performed by "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee."

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA on 20 October carried on pages 1-2 a 2,000-word UZTAG report on a "Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations, of Organs and Subdivisions of the Republic's MVD" in Tashkent on 19 October. The report notes that the conference was opened by Sh. R. Rashidov, "candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee," and that it discussed the "further strengthening of socialist legality and law and order."

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA on 23 October carries on pages 1-2 a 2,000-word GRUZINFORM report on a session of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau, date and place unspecified. The session reportedly discussed plan fulfillment measures and its results were "summed up" by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

BRIEFS

LVOV PRESS FACSIMILE -- Lvov papers inform that yesterday, for the first time in the Ukraine, the republican papers RADYANSKA UKRAINA, SILSKI VISTI and MOLOD UKRAINY were transmitted to Lvov in a photo-telegraphic manner. They were received at the Lvov telegraph-telephone station and then printed on the presses of the paper VILNA UKRAINA. [Text] [Lvov Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0530 GMT 3 Nov 82 LD]

KARAKALPAK EDUCATION -- One out of three people in the Karakalpak ASSR is educated. There are over 600 schools and numerous technical institutes in the Karakalpak ASSR. Currently, over 4,000 youths are studying at the Karakalpak State University. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 16 Nov 82 GF]

CSA PUBLISHES 1922-82 ECONOMIC STATISTICS

LD191058 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS -- The Central Statistical Board of the USSR has just published an over six-hundred page collection of statistics titled "The National Economy of the USSR: 1922-1982." The figures it contains tell about the life of this country and the changes that have taken place in it during the past six decades.

The collection says specifically that the number of workers and employees in the Soviet Union increased from just over six million in 1922 to almost 114 million in 1981. There are also some interesting figures on the growth of average wages and salaries which have grown more than five-fold during forty years (1940-1981).

But figures about the growth of wages and salaries mean nothing, of course, unless they are compared with the figures characterising changes in the retail prices of primary foodstuffs and other guides. It turns out that during the same period (1940-1981) state retail prices of foodstuffs went up only 60 per cent and those of other goods by 29 per cent.

In the last decade (1970-1981) the overall growth of retail prices of primary goods was only 4 per cent. The prices of butter and vegetable oil, sugar, salt, flour, baked bread, groats, and macaroni remained unchanged. The prices of meat and poultry went up 2 per cent, of fish -- 4 per cent, potatoes and vegetables -- 10-13 per cent.

During the same years the prices of clothing, underwear, knitted wear, footwear, haberdashery as well as bicycles, motorcycles and television sets of the same quality somewhat decreased. The prices of woolen fabrics went up 4 per cent, those of wristwatches 3 per cent and silk fabrics less than half a per cent.

It would be recalled that during the same period (1970-1981) average wages and salaries in the Soviet Union grew by more than one-third.

The collection of statistics, published in time for the 60th anniversary of the USSR, contains a wealth of material for comparisons and conclusions which show eloquently a steady rise in the living standards of the Soviet people.

END OF NORTH SAKHALIN SHIPPING SEASON REPORTED

PM190917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 82 Second Edition p 6

[Tass report: "Shipping Ends"]

[Text] Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, 15 Nov -- the summer shipping season in north Sakhalin has ended. The last freighter, the Marshal Malinovskiy, left the seaport of Moskalvo today. Traffic along the main waterways will now open here only in June.

LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1421 REPORTED 18 NOVEMBER

LD181626 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS -- Artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1421, the next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today.

On board the satellite is installed scientific equipment designed to continue outer space exploration.

The satellite has an initial period of revolution of 89.2 minutes, maximum distance from the Earth's surface -- 286 kilometres, minimum distance -- 216 kilometres, inclination of the orbit -- 70.4 degrees.

The equipment installed on board the satellite is functioning normally.

ACTIVITIES ABOARD SALYUT SPACE COMPLEX REPORTED

LD191040 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Mission Control Centre November 19 TASS -- Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have completed their 190th day in orbit.

The flight programme during the past days included technical, technological, and medico-biological investigations and experiments.

Using a small-size Yelena gamma-telescope in their astrophysical investigations they made a series of measurements of gamma-radiation and charged-particle fluxes in near-Earth space. With the help of the Svetoblok-T instrument they completed the "gel" experiment to find out specifics of the synthesis of polymeric substances in conditions of weightlessness.

Biological experiments are being continued aboard the orbital complex. During one of their television communications sessions the cosmonauts showed their "kitchen garden" in which they experiment with thirteen species of higher plants.

Today the crew are busy with programmed prophylactic work at the station, checking the functioning of individual onboard systems and preparing scientific apparatus for forthcoming investigations.

According to telemetric information and crew reports the flight of the scientific-research complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7 -- Progress-16 is proceeding normally. The parameters of its orbit are: maximum distance from the Earth -- 370 km, minimum distance from the Earth -- 352 km, the period of revolution -- 91.5 minutes, inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

The cosmonauts Berezovoy and Lebedev feel well and continue confidently carrying out their programme.

ROCKET AND ARTILLERY FORCES DAY HELD 19 NOV

Ustinov Order

LD190404 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Today the Soviet people and its Armed Forces are celebrating Rocket and Artillery Forces Day. The order from Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, USSR defense minister, notes that the homeland has a high assessment of the military labor and feats of the rocket and artillery servicemen who are augmenting the glorious combat traditions of the Armed Forces. The homeland also has a high assessment of the services of the workers in the defense industry, the creators of the most modern rocket and artillery equipment and weapons.

Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party, the rocket troops and artillery are equipped with modern combat equipment and weapons and have ideologically tempered and highly qualified military cadres who are boundlessly devoted to their people and to the cause of communism.

To mark the Rocket and Artillery Forces Day, Comrade Ustinov orders that festive firework displays should be held on 19 November at 2100 [local time] in the capital of our homeland -- the Hero City of Moscow -- in the capitals of the union republics, in the Hero Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula and in the hero fortress of Brest.

Tolubko Address

OW190901 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0930 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Address by Army Gen Vladimir Fedorovich Tolubko, commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces, USSR deputy minister of defense and Hero of Socialist Labor, on the occasion of 19 November Rocket and Artillery Forces Day -- live or recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, every year our country marks Rocket and Artillery Forces Day on 19 November. This date coincides with the beginning of the defeat of German fascist troops near Stalingrad in 1942 when the counteroffensive of Soviet troops began with a mighty artillery preparation.

This year this day of combat glory of the Soviet Armed Forces is being marked in special circumstances. Communists and all Soviet people and troops of the Army and Navy felt with all their hearts the grievous loss, the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, dear to all of us and outstanding political and state figure of our time. The birth, formation and development of space missile technology are closely linked with his name.

Rocket troops, like all Soviet people, warmly and unanimously approve the decisions of the special November plenum of our party. Today a wave of socialist competition for fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, to worthily meet the historic jubilee of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, is growing all over the country. The celebration of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution demonstrated with new force the inviolable unity, friendship and fraternity of the people of the Soviet land and their monolithic cohesion around the Leninist Communist Party.

These days the Soviet people and all progressive mankind are marking the 40th anniversary of the legendary Stalingrad battle which made a decisive contribution to achieving a fundamental turning point in the course of both the Great Patriotic War as well as the entire world war.

After the defeat of the German fascist troops near Moscow and the frustration of the Hitlerite command's plans for a blitzkrieg, it nonetheless hoped to win the war by carrying out a large strategic offensive operation in the summer of 1942. The center of military activities shifted to the southern wing of the Soviet German fronts. The German fascist leadership planned to smash our troops with powerful blows and to seize the richest -- in the industrial and raw materials sense -- southeast regions of the country; to interrupt the vitally important lines of communications over the Caucasus and through Iran and to speed up the involvement of Turkey in the war against the USSR. In the opinion of the Hitlerites, all of this should have brought about the defeat of the Soviet Union in the war.

Our country's situation once again became critical. And as always, in the battle for Moscow, the Communist Party came forward as a skillful organizer and leader of the Soviet people and their Army. It inspired the millions of people to military and labor feats and brought them to an enormous victory of historic importance. The activity of the CPSU during the Stalingrad Battle period is one of the vivid and heroic pages in its glorious history. The defensive stage of the Stalingrad Battle was a major milestone on the road to victory in this gigantic battle. For 125 days our troops strove to the utmost in the heroic defense of Stalingrad. They wore out the forces of the enemy, stopped them and won time for the preparation of strategic reserves and for a turn to a decisive counteroffensive.

The plans of the Hitlerite command aimed at quickly taking Stalingrad as well as the plans of the entire summer and autumn campaigns in 1942 were frustrated. On 19 November the mighty salvores of more than 7,000 guns and mortars heralded to the world the beginning of a grandiose counteroffensive of Soviet troops near Stalingrad.

The combat activities covered an area of nearly 100,000 square kilometers with the front lines extending more than 800 kilometers. At various stages more than 2 million people were involved on both sides, more than 2,000 tanks, 2,000 aircraft and 26,000 guns and mortars. The envelopment and destruction of a 330,000-strong group of fascist troops became the apotheosis of the grandiose battle. The overall losses of the enemy came to 1.5 million men, more than a quarter of all the Wermacht troops in action on the Soviet-Geramn front; more than 3,000 tanks, 4,300 aircraft and 12,000 guns.

At the beginning of February 1943 the Stalingrad Battle, which surpassed all battles and combat of the past by its scope and significance, ended with a brilliant victory for the Soviet Armed Forces. The victory at Stalingrad, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, was not simply a victory, it was a historic feat. The strategic initiative firmly and finally passed into the hands of the Soviet Sureme Command. The mass expulsion of the enemy from the boundaries of our homeland began.

The Stalingrad Battle and its vitorious conclusion demonstrated to the world the invincible might of our multinational socialist state whose 60th anniversary we will observe in December this year, and the unprecedented firmness and mass heroism of the Soviet people and their boundless loyalty to the Communist Party and their homeland. This victory was a natural thing insofar as it was achieved owing to the superiority of our social and state system, the monolithic unity and friendship of the people of the USSR and the unprecedented firmness and high military skill of Soviet troops. It was prepared by the Communist Party with its tireless activity on all sections of the rear and front lines.

Observing the 40th anniversary of the defeat of German fascist troops near Stalingrad the rocket and artillery troops together with all Soviet people express deep gratitude and gratefulness to the defenders of the Volga stronghold. Their unrivalled firmness, courage and bravery will remain forever in the nation's memory.

The enemies of the Soviet state have experienced more than once the formidable force of our artillery. The boundless loyalty to the socialist homeland and the courage and heroism of Soviet artillerymen were fully manifested in other battles of the Great Patriotic War as well. They mercilessly smashed the enemy at the walls of Odessa and Sevastopol; Leningrad and Moscow, and Kiev, Kerch and Novorossiysk. The devastating blows of the artillery blazed the way for our troops in battles near Kursk, on the Dnepr, in Belorussia and the Baltic region and during the concluding operations to smash Hitlerite Germany.

In postwar years, in response to the nuclear blackmail of U.S. imperialism, by a decision of the CPSU, nuclear missile arms were created in our country with the selfless labor of the Soviet people and in the shortest period of time. In 1959 a new sort of armed forces, the Strategic Rocket Forces, were created.

The rocket troops have inherited glorious combat traditions from the front line artillerymen and they have also taken up the baton of the mighty fire power and since 1964, the 19 November holiday instituted earlier as Artillery Day became Rocket and Artillery Forces Day.

Currently, the rocket troops are armed with modern rocket installations with intercontinental and intermediate-range missiles. Strategic Rocket Forces have remarkable cadres at their disposal, people who are boundlessly devoted to the homeland and experts in their military specialties. Of the officers, 80 percent are trained engineers and more than 90 percent of them are class specialists. The power of our guns and rocket artillery has grown immeasurably and its maneuverability, rate of fire and accuracy in striking targets have increased. However, the rocket and artillery troops' power is powerful not only as a result of combat equipment. As the 26th CPSU Congress stressed, the military potential of the Soviet Armed Forces consists of a durable fusion of excellent technical equipment and personnel with military skills and an invincible moral spirit.

On the day of our holiday we proudly report that the mighty combat equipment is in the reliable hands of rocket and artillery troops. Rocket and artillery troops, like all troops of our Armed Forces, are meeting our holiday and the 40th anniversary of the victory at Stalingrad with new successes in their military labor. An absolute majority of rocket and artillery units have successfully fulfilled the adopted socialist pledges. Rocket and artillery troops of units and subunits commander by Comrades (Kosyanov), (Malozhayev), (Khorentsev), (Olennik), (Khramchenkov), (Telanov), (Yermak), (Filippov), (Belousov), (Kalugin), (Koratayev), (Khomyakov), (Kislinskiy), and others are concluding the academic year with good results.

In the vanguard of socialist competition under the slogan "Reliable defense for the peaceful labor of the Soviet people," are the personnel of rocket units commanded by Comrades (Ivan Shelestov), (Nikolay Zlobin), and (Nikolay Mikhaylov). High indicators have been achieved by rocket and artillery units of Ground Forces commanded by Comrades (Aleksandr Rtutov), (Vladimir Volkov), and (Mikhail Kurutskikh).

As always, Communists and Komsomol members serve as role models in their fulfillment of their military duty. They are leading the troops to new frontiers in studies and service and are in the vanguard of everything new and progressive emerging in the lives of the troops. The political workers of rocket and artillery units deserve greater merit for this. Comrades (Putinin), (Stankevich), (Malinin), (Bratsenko), (Kharipov), and (Lushuyev) should be noted in particular.

Comrades! 4 decades separate us from the world historic victory of the Soviet Armed Forces at Stalingrad. Owing to the tireless concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state the combat preparedness of our Armed Forces is constantly at the highest possible level, ensuring the realization of any tasks in the defense of the homeland.

The conference of the command personnel of the Soviet Army and Navy in the Kremlin on 27 October this year at which our Armed Forces were highly assessed, was a new and vivid manifestation of this concern.

Demonstrating a genuine devotion to the cause of peace, goodwill and responsibility for mankind's future, the Soviet Union proposed a broad complex of concrete proposals for bridling the arms race and normalizing the entire international situation. The Soviet people's will for peace is immutable. Not preparations for war but consolidation of peace -- this is the only correct path of Soviet and all progressive people of our planet.

The declaration that the Soviet Union unilaterally pledges never to use nuclear weapons first was an act of historic significance. However, today the world is not tranquil. One involuntarily associates the reckless plans and murderous path of the Third Reich with the adventurous policy of the contemporary reactionist forces of imperialism which again rave about the ideas of world supremacy.

The United States, justifying the currently unfolding arms race which is unprecedented in its scale, has put forward a number of new military strategic concepts. Their essence remains unchanged and is the result of the aggressive course of the most frantic militant circles of U.S. imperialism which are trying to push international relations from the path of detente onto a path of confrontation and a dangerous balancing on the brink of war.

The lovers of military adventures should not forget the lessons of World War II. The Soviet Armed Forces and armies of the Warsaw Pact countries are always on the alert, raising vigilance to the utmost, perfecting their combat skills and in close integration are always ready to smash any aggressor.

Permit me to cordially congratulate the rocket and artillery troops, front line veterans, scientists and designers, workers of defense branches of industry and all the Soviet people on Rocket and Artillery Forces Day, and to wish you sound health and new successes in service and labor in the name of the further prosperity of our great socialist homeland.

Interview With Tolubko

OW1901118 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 82 First Edition p 2

[Interview with Commander in Chief of Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR Deputy Defense Minister Army General V.F. Tolubko by unnamed PRAVDA correspondent: "Reliable Shield of the Motherland; Today Is Rocket and Artillery Forces Day"]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the holiday, Hero of Socialist Labor Army General V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, answered a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

[Question] Missile troops are called troops of the greatest combat readiness. Tell us about the peculiarities of missilemen's service.

[Answer] The constant combat readiness stems from the very nature and purpose of the missile forces. It is not an abstract concept, but something very real that is embodied in precise calculations and times expressed in minutes and even in seconds. By constant combat readiness we mean a tenor in troops' every day life and a level of combat, technical, moral and political and psychological training that make it possible to perform a combat task of special importance in ensuring our motherland's security.

This readiness is a forced but a necessary measure. It is a most important factor curbing the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and its allies, which, using the fantasy about the "Soviet military threat" as cover, has recently been trying to change in their own favor the prevailing strategic military balance. For instance, the Pentagon recently finished formulating a "comprehensive strategic plan" for fighting a "protracted" nuclear war against the USSR -- a plan directly geared to preemptive U.S. actions and to the creation of large-scale use of first-strike weapons in the hope of depriving the side under attack of the possibility of retaliating with an appropriate counterstrike against the aggressor.

At the conference of Soviet Army and Navy leading personnel Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that the international situation obliges us to redouble and treble our efforts in the struggle to preserve peace and lessen the threat of nuclear war hanging over mankind, and we must tirelessly strengthen the country's defense and maintain the greatest vigilance.

The character of nuclear missile weapons immeasurably increases the personal responsibility of each missile serviceman for the motherland's security. So great exactingness toward themselves and the irreproachable performance of their military duty have become a distinctive feature of missile forces personnel. The performance of their combat duty requires of personnel the utmost self-discipline, vigilance and constant readiness for immediate, precise action. After all, it is well known that the state of waiting is one of the most complex for people. So great discipline and irreproachable assiduity are especially important for missilemen.

Missile weapons themselves make heightened demands on personnel. Mastery of them is inconceivable without knowledge in the spheres of electronics, nuclear physics, mathematics, chemistry, automation and telemechanics.

These and other peculiarities oblige commanders at all levels, political workers and party and Komsomol organizations to constantly improve forms and methods of instructing and educating personnel which promote improved quality in combat training and the better assimilation of the study program.

Role of Rocket Troops

LD190032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Tomorrow is Rocket and Artillery Forces Day. At our microphone is Maj Gen Vladimir Petrovich Lukhin, deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the Rocket Forces:

This national holiday reminds us of the bleak historic events of November 1942. Forty years ago powerful salvoes of thousands of artillery pieces, mortors and rocket launchers proclaimed to the world the grandiose offensive of the Soviet Army at Stalingrad, which marked the beginning of a fundamental turning point in the course of the Great Patriotic War. In 1944, on the second anniversary of the beginning of the offensive by Soviet troops at Stalingrad, and to mark the outstanding merits of Soviet artillery in the war years, 19 November was declared Artillery Day by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Since 1964 this day has been marked as Rocket and Artillery Forces Day.

The change in the name of the holiday reflected all the profound transformations in the organizational structure and technical equipment of our Armed Forces and acknowledged the huge importance of the rocket troops in strengthening the defensive capacity of the Soviet state and the entire world socialist community. Imperialist circles, led by the United States, are openly and impudently trying to proclaim the right to dictate their will to the world. Recently they have launched a broad political, ideological and economic offensive against socialism.

They have brought the intensity of their military preparations to an unprecedented level. In these conditions, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the conference of military chiefs in the Kremlin, we are obliged to strengthen the defense of the country, to preserve very great vigilance.

The rocket troops took these words as the party's battle order. They are always on the alert, in constant readiness to rout immediately any aggressor that would try to encroach on the sacred borders of our beloved fatherland. Today the rocket troops are armed with first-class rocket equipment. However, the strength of the rocket troops is not only in the equipment. It is primarily in the people who skillfully handle this equipment, faithful sons of the Soviet people. The rocket troops are deeply aware of their personal responsibility for the security of the socialist homeland and they are doing everything necessary to further increase vigilance and combat readiness. They are ready, at the order of the homeland, to carry out to the end their patriotic and internationalist duty to protect the socialist fatherland, the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

Report From Missile Bunker

LD190028 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast -- report by correspondent A. Tikhomirov, including recorded interview with Yu.A. Yashin, first deputy commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces]

[Text] Tomorrow, our country will celebrate Rocket and Artillery Forces Day:

[Tikhomirov] We filmed this report a few days ago in one of the units of the Strategic Rocket Forces. The film was taken deep underground, in a completely enclosed steel and concrete bunker where the rocket troops spend the most tense and most important hours of their life, their combat duty at the control panel of strategic rockets. One can say aloud many times the words nuclear missile weapons. One can probably also express on paper [words indistinct] the capacity of the nuclear warhead hidden under the firing of the missile on its launching pad. But I think it is impossible to even imagine without a shudder what would happen to the world if just one missile were to leave its silo in accordance with a battle order. The job of these people is to carry out such an order, no matter the cost, if it should appear on their display panel. And they would carry it out if the world was drawn into a war of nuclear missiles. The strategic missiles with which the Soviet Army is armed today are no longer first-generation ones.

[Begin recording] [Tikhomirov] These are the weapons of retribution?

[Yashin] They are the weapons of retribution, and only retribution. Regardless of the types of systems operated by our rocket troops, these are weapons of retribution, weapons which today give us the ability to restrain the enemy on the scales of the strategic balance, so that a tragedy for mankind can be avoided. [end recording]

[Tikhomirov] How much effort our country has expended to restore this balance in the years when the [word indistinct] of Hiroshima had not yet [word indistinct] the oceans but President Truman proclaimed that the United States had a monopoly on atomic weapons. Here is some film taken in 1947. Sergey Pavlovich Korolev's group began testing the first Soviet ballistic missile. Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, who was minister of armaments during those years, visited the firing range many times. The first launching was successful. The camera does not show the faces of the test personnel, the designers and the military men, but the participants in that event recall that a general sigh of relief was audible in the observation shelter. Many had tears of joy in their eyes. How many difficulties were overcome!

How many seemingly insoluble problems were solved to link together the atomic warheads with the Soviet carrier rocket in a single design. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev directly led the creation of the nuclear missile shield which now protects not only the towns and villages of our country but also the countries of the entire socialist camp. The party and government delegations of the Warsaw Treaty countries visited the missile range.

[Begin recording] [Yashin] Rocket troops, like the officers and the servicemen of the other branches of the Armed Forces, are first and foremost people to whom peace is unquestionably something natural and to whom war is something unnatural. In these conditions, we are not only in favor of limitation but also of reduction of nuclear armaments. We also favor the complete removal of missile systems from military service, but only when this is done on a reciprocal basis.

[Tikhomirov] But for the moment?

[Yashin] For the moment the missles shield of peace on earth and the punitive sword, if that is required, must be kept up to the mark. Such are the times. [end recording]

MOSKALENKO ON BREZHNEV, PARTY ROLE IN DEFENSE

PM181513 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[Marshal of the Soviet Union K. Moskalenko article: "The Party -- Our Captain"]

[Text] Soviet servicemen together with the whole people are feeling profound sorrow: Marshal of the Soviet Union Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, has died. Our loss is immeasurably grave. Life has lost a true continuer of Lenin's great cause, an ardent patriot, outstanding revolutionary and fighter for peace and communism and major politician and statesman of the present day.

An illustrious son of the working class, from his youth L.I. Brezhnev devoted his life and multifaceted activity to the service of the people. He traveled a great and glorious path. The collectivization and industrialization of the country, the Great Patriotic War and postwar rebirth, the opening up of the virgin lands and the organization of space research -- these histroic pages in our country's annals are also landmarks in Leonid Ilich's biography.

Soviet people and our foreign friends rightly link the consistent assertion of the Leninist norms of party and state life and the improvement of socialist democracy with the name of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and his tireless work in the posts of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers address to the Communist Party and the Soviet people says that he played an outstanding part in the formulation and implementation of the party's economic and sociopolitical strategy at the stage of developed socialism, the determination and implementation of the course of increasing the people's well-being and the further strengthening of our country's economic and defense might.

An ardent fighter for peace and international security, L.I. Brezhnev made an outstanding contribution to the formation and conduct of our party's policy in the international arena -- a policy of peace and peaceful cooperation, detente and disarmament, decisive rebuff to imperialism's aggressive intrigues and prevention of nuclear holocaust. At the same time he displayed tireless concern for improving the Soviet state's defense capability.

In his works and speeches on military questions Leonid Ilich invariably stressed that the main and decisive source of the Soviet Armed Forces' might and invincibility lies in the party's leadership and in that constant attention paid by the CPSU Central Committee to strengthening the Army and Navy. We have always derived and continue to derive strength from this inexhaustible source.

Soviet servicemen, from private to marshal, consider Lenin's party to be their political leader and wise, collective captain. We remember and know that V.I. Lenin and the Communist Party were there at the birth of the Soviet Army and Navy engendered by the Great October Socialist Revolution. We know and remember that throughout our Armed Forces' heroic history the party has guided them wisely, educated them constantly and led them from victory to victory.

Under the direct leadership of the party Central Committee and V.I. Lenin, our Armed Forces defended the socialist fatherland engendered by the October Revolution during the years of civil war and foreign intervention and routed the combined forces of international imperialism and internal counterrevolution. Under the direct leadership of the party Central Committee, our Armed Forces were strengthened along with the entire country during the prewar 5-year plans, were equipped with modern weapons and were reared in a spirit of ardent Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the friendship and fraternity of the peoples and the indestructible unity of the Army and the people.

When the Great Patriotic War broke out, the CPSU assumed complete responsibility for the motherland's defense. Under its leadership the country was transformed into a unified combat camp. Under the leadership of the party and its Central Committee, questions of strengthening the Army and Navy — increasing their numbers, equipping them with modern weapons and everything necessary for battle and victory, strengthening the personnel's combat spirit and political-moral conditions and developing military science and military art -- were resolved.

During the war years the CPSU was truly a fighting and combative party. In line with a Central Committee decision, Central Committee members, obkom secretaries and other party leaders with great experience of organizational and mass-political work were directed to leading military work among the troops.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a Leninist military commissar and fervent political worker, was among them. He was in the active Army from the first days of the war to the last, until complete victory over fascist Germany. The battle for the Caucasus, the battles for legendary Malaya Zemlya, the expulsion of fascist forces from the Crimea and the Ukraine and the liberation of Poland, Romania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia -- such is the glorious combat path taken by those troops in whose ranks Leonid Ilich fought.

L.I. Brezhnev made a great contribution to the formulation and implementation of the plans for many operations and did tremendous organizational and political work among the troops. He was invariably to be found among the soldiers, had an in-depth knowledge of servicemen's everyday life and was able to influence them by his fervent party-minded words and personal example of courage and heroism. All our people and all Soviet people rate highly Leonid Ilich's great personal contribution to the victory over the fascist German aggressors.

It is nearly four decades since the war. All those years have been marked by the CPSU's multifaceted, large-scale activity in the sphere of military building. On the basis of Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland the party defines the main tasks in strengthening the country's defense capability and elaborates the fundamental tenets of Soviet military doctrine. It displays tireless concern for ensuring that the level of technical equipment of the Army and Navy is strictly up to the demands of modern warfare and devotes constant attention to questions of improving the organizational structure of troops and Naval Forces and control over them, training and educating command, political and technical cadres for the Army and Navy who are selflessly devoted to the motherland and carrying out effective party political work among personnel.

A great personal contribution was made to this tremendously important work and to the fulfillment of defense tasks arising from the decisions of the 23d through 26th CPSU Congresses by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. He devoted daily attention to questions of military building and strengthening the country's defense capability, the combat might of the Army and Navy and their combat friendship with the armies and navies of the Warsaw Pact countries. Leonid Ilich visited many districts and all the fleets. Many officers were able to meet with him and hear his brilliant speeches calling for the enhancement of vigilance and combat readiness and the strengthening of discipline.

Quite recently I was present at the conference of leadership personnel of the Soviet Army and Navy in the Kremlin, where Leonid Ilich delivered a speech. This speech characterized the present-day international situation in precise, concrete terms as being difficult and very complex, and defined the tasks arising from this situation for the Armed Forces and ways and means of improving the Armed Forces. This speech is a program of action for Army and Navy personnel. It is a kind of last will to us, the motherland's armed defenders. A last will that we should always be on the alert in the face of imperialism's aggressive intrigues, maintain the highest vigilance and tirelessly strengthen the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces.

We face crucial, complex tasks. But they will be resolved, since that is the party's will. The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, in their address to the Communist Party and the Soviet people state: "We will do everything necessary to ensure that those who are fond of military adventures do not catch the Soviet land unawares and that the potential aggressor knows: A crushing retaliatory strike awaits him without fail."

Soviet servicemen, like all the people, warmly approve and support the party's policy. During these days in which we are bidding farewell to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a man of great soul and a warm heart, a man who devoted his entire life to the great Leninist cause -- the cause of building socialism and communism — we rally our ranks still more closely around the party, our wise leader and the organizer and inspirer of all our victories.

We will continue to vigilantly protect our people's peaceful labor, our great motherland and the gains of socialism.

SHCHELOKOV ADDRESS OBSERVES MILITIA DAY

OW181134 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0930 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Address by Army Gen Nikolay Anisimovich Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs and Hero of Socialist Labor, on the occasion of Soviet Militia Day -- live or recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, today our country is making Soviet Militia Day. This is one of the memorable dates in the glorious history of our people, closely linked with the victory of Great October and with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, leader of the Bolshevik party and creator of the world's first socialist state.

We are marking this date at a significant time. Soviet toilers and all progressive mankind have solemnly celebrated the occasion of revolutionary October and are preparing for a great historic occasion, the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Members of the Soviet Militia are proud that they are representatives of the authority of the working people and the multinational Soviet state, steadfastly and confidently following the Leninist path of communist construction. At the various stages of the development of the Soviet state the strength of our Militia and its prestige among the people have always and in every way depended on the guiding leadership of the party and on close and inseparable ties with the working people. The Soviet Militia has for 65 years now faithfully and devotedly served the people, the Communist Party's cause and the high principles of socialist legality.

The motherland has always worthily noted the loyalty to duty, courage and heroism of Militia members, reliably defending the honor and dignity, the rights and freedoms of Soviet man and the interests of society and the state. Today both veterans and young people, heirs to the glory of the heroes of revolutionary October, the first labor 5-year plan periods and the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War, serve in the Militia. They sacredly cherish, augment and consolidate glorious traditions so that everywhere and at any post, Militia service will be accomplished with great respect for Soviet man, the active builder of communism.

Militia activities are closely and inseparably linked today with the ideas and requirements of the historic 26th CPSU Congress. The Leninist party, in the sphere of internal policies, has no higher duty than to steadily increase the standard of living and the welfare of the people. This is the main direction of the economic and social stragegy of the party. This is the primary concern of the party. The Communist Party and the Soviet people are solving increasingly large-scale tasks in the sphere of economics and social life. Moreover, increasing attention is being paid to the education of Soviet people and this is quite understandable. It is precisely education which forms the spiritual maturity of a person.

In the conditions of developed socialism a high level of political consciousness; an active position in life, labor and social discipline; and standards of human interrelationships become increasingly important and even decisive factors in communist construction successes.

The party requires an unremitting increase in attention to questions of law and order and legality and the conscientious observance of the norms and laws of Soviet society and the socialist way of life. Observing the norms of social morality and law must be a natural requirement for each Soviet person and an indisputable and conscious inner law. This is one of the main tasks of educational work and also a most important aim of activities to maintain law and order.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee on improving the work to maintain law and order and intensify the struggle against infringements of the law outline a clearly well-founded and concrete program of of activities to maintain law and order and ensure social peace. The Soviet Militia solves these tasks in close cooperation with the procuracy, justice and court organs, supported by widespread assistance and support from the working people and the whole Soviet public.

Consolidating law and order is indeed a general party, state and public cause in our country. The universal and complex character of this task is emphasized in party documents, the Soviet Constitution as well as in our country's laws. It cannot be otherwise in a society building communism, the most highly conscientious structure in the history of mankind. Our people are proud of the socialist way of life and the sound and inviolable Soviet law and order established by the power of the working people and in their interest. Thus every incident of amoral or antisocial manifestations is the more acutely and intolerably assessed.

The society of conscientious builders of communism does not tolerate the least manifestations of an anarchistic attitude to civil, labor or state discipline, nor a disregard for the clear and simple rules of socialist society in production, in everyday life, in the family or in any form of human contact.

Precisely because of this viewpoint, as successes in the economic and social spheres grow, efforts to prevent and overcome manifestations of petty bourgeois and propriety psychology, lack of culture and other antipodes of communist morality are not being relaxed but, on the contrary, are being intensified.

Increasing the struggle against infringements of the law is quite a natural process and is not at all connected with any extraordinary circumstance. One of the lofty social economic and spiritual aims of the party program is the elimination of crime and the reasons which give rise to it.

This aim is attainable precisely by intensifying the struggle against infringements of the law and a united front of party, soviet and other state organs, labor collectives and public organizations. The constant, concerned and exacting attention of the Communist Party and the Soviet of Nationalities deputies ensures the strengthening of law and order everywhere and a healthy, peaceful, moral, political and public atmosphere in the country's cities and rural areas.

However, as was noted at the CPSU Congress, not all questions connected with education and the formation of a new man have been solved. Delivering a speech recently in Baku and speaking on the actuality of the struggle against infringements of Soviet laws and socialist morality, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that conditions still exist in a number of farm and administrative links which permit the plundering of national property, losses to the state and the committing of antisocial acts. Intolerance toward those who defy our morality and our Soviet laws must permeate all public life. All aspects of the struggle against these phenomena which are harmful and dangerous to society must be made more active. We can by no means be content with what has been done up to now.

Internal affairs organs and the Soviet Militia have been charged with the special responsibility of strengthening public order, seeing that the Soviet people's labor and leisure is made dismal by no one and nothing, and safeguarding the interests of society and the state. The Soviet Militia is called on to vigilantly and firmly stand guard over the law, to wage a capable, determined and uncomprosmising struggle against infringements of the law and opportunely stop any encroachments on property and valuables protected by the law.

The party and people, as well as the government of the working people have assigned the Soviet Militia a high and responsible post, have provided it with all necessary rights and powers and have ensured it nationwide support and high social and political authority so that the Militia's actions will always and in every way reliably protect public security and established law and order; so that they will with all their strictness and resolution, be lawful, just and comprehensible to the working people. This is essentially the highest service duty and the main professional responsibility of the Militia. To affirm the law's directions and to capably prevent infringements of the law. the professional knowledge of the Militia worker, as it was emphasized in the report to the CPSU congress, must combine with civic courage, incorruptibility and fairness. Precisely these lofty requirements are the basis of the training, education and daily practical activity of the Soviet Militia and are the main criteria in assessing the political, practical, moral and ethical preparedness of personnel for responsible Militia service.

In recent years, owing to the concerned attention of the party and state, serious qualitative progress has been secured in the professional and general educational training of personnel.

More than 90 percent of Militia privates and sergeants now have a full secondary education. All this progress has served as a solid basis for the increase of Militia service standards -- in internal affairs organs, the academy, dozens of higher and secondary special educational institutions, and a number of scientific and research institutes and laboratories -- without these the training and work of qualified Militia personnel would be unthinkable today.

In what main directions are the efforts of the Militia concentrated today? First, all links safeguarding public order and security in the streets and in all public places have been strengthened as well as those on transport mainlines. Here it is important that patrol and post-duty and duty units' Militia forces be authoritative and active in their every act. This is a service of security and urgent assistance to the population. At every post and every subunit to which citizens turn -- and primarily at units, the passport and state motor vehicle inspectorates -- there must be an atmosphere of efficiency and precision, sympathetic and well-wishing attention, readiness and ability to act with profesisonal resoluteness to render assistance when necessary and to opportunely stop evil.

Nothing and no one -- neither the hooligan, the foul-mouthed person nor the rowdy drunk -- must poison the purity of the public atmosphere nor create a danger or threat to those around him. Militia workers and volunteers have the necessary powers to restrain and bring to his senses the presumptuous violator. The struggle against drunkeness and manifestations of parasitism is intensifying. This is a serious evil that, as you know, causes both moral and material losses to families and production and labor collectives. Further organizational, education, legal and medical measures are necessary here in order to increase the results in the struggle against these manifestations.

Criminal investigations, combating the embezzlement of socialist property and speculation as well as investigation apparatus and internal transport affairs organs are intensifying preventive activities and at the same time are ensuring the inevitability of strict and just punishment of those who, from mercenary or other base motives, encroach on the honor and dignity of the individual, national property and the interests of citizens, society and the state safeguarded by the law.

The party, people and Soviet laws require that infringements of the law be ably prevented, that every crime be properly investigated and that the guilty suffer deserved and inevitable punishment. This requirement, first and foremost, is the professional destiny and highest service duty of the Militia.

Our society is a society of labor. Only labor can serve as the source of welfare for the country and for every Soviet family, and as the foundation of the economic and defense might of our homeland. The basic principle of socialism is the distribution of material property according to labor, depending on its quantity and quality. Therefore, every instance of the illegal and nonlabor enrichment of all types of dodgers, sneak thieves and speculators arouses the righteous indignation of the honest toiler. Here, Militia activities are closely connected with party and state measures for strengthening the authority of honest and conscientious labor. With the help of public opinion the Militia is intensifying the struggle against mercenary crimes -- embezzlement, infringements of the law in trade and domestic services for the population. The Food Program adopted by the party also requires effective measures in order to ensure that everything grown and produced by the people's labor is carefully preserved, economically utilized and brought to the consumer in full measure.

The principle of socialist legality is the main point deciding the activity of the Militia. All everyday practical work is subordinate to precisely this Leninist principle of Soviet public and state life. The Militia is provided with authoriative powers in order that they be utilized in the interests of the working people in strict accordance with the law and in the name of the law. The law and only the law lies at the foundation of all law-maintaining activities.

Lenin's requirement to struggle for lawfulness in a civilized way has always been, is and will always be the determining factor of the strict service of the Militia.

To serve in the Soviet state's Militia is a high honor and at the same time the highest responsibility, for the ideological stability in this post requires political maturity and moral purity, a high professional standard, a keen sense of fairness based on serving the law and the most profound respect for the working man. One must value this honor and be worthy of the people's trust. The struggle for strengthening lawfulness and law and order in our country is an integral component of the organizational and ideological work of the Communist Party and of the multifaceted activities of the soviets of national deputies. Here exacting and concerned attention is exhibited in everything.

We note with deep gratitude the constant attention of Soviet trade unions and the Leninist Komsomol to questions of law and order and of Militia activities. We are deeply grateful to the procuracy and justice organs and the courts, to state security and people's control organs for their close cooperation in solving law-maintaining tasks. The comradely support of the Soviet press, television and radio; the creative intelligentsia; and literary and art figures accompany all our work. The guiding leadership of the Communist Party and the widespread support of the working people serve as the guarantee of the Soviet Militia's success. Nationwide attention and support imposes a high responsibility. The Soviet Militia in the future will be making a worthy contribution in the common cause of communist construction.

Dear comrades, on Soviet Militia Day the USSR Internal Affairs Ministry cordially congratulates the veterans and all Militia personnel and the People's Volunteer Militia and wishes the successful fulfillment of service and civic duties to those who, through their labor, ensure the strengthening of Soviet law and order.

TRUD CARRIES MILITIA DAY INTERVIEW WITH ZABOTIN

PM181617 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 10 November publishes on page 2 a 1,200-word correspondent A. Petrov interview with B.V. Zabotin, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs, entitled "Loyalty to Duty." The interview is pegged to Soviet Militia Day and deals with the main tasks of Soviet militiamen, namely to strengthen law and order and prevent crime. Zabotin goes into some detail describing specific instances of embezzlement of public property, housebreaking and homicide and relates how the Militia solved the cases.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA DISCUSSES COMBAT READINESS

PM190801 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Nov 82 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Lt Gen N. Tetekin article under the rubric "The Combat Readiness of the USSR Armed Forces": "The Main Indicator of the Troops' Qualitative Condition" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The present-day level of development of the Soviet Armed Forces was assessed highly in the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the recent Kremlin conference of military leaders. The speech defined tasks in further improving the Army and Navy and stressed the need to increase their combat readiness.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA is beginning the publication of a series of articles by Soviet military leaders and military scientific workers under the rubric "The Combat Readiness of the USSR Armed Forces" on the increased demands on the qualitative condition of the Armed Forces, on strengthening the material and spiritual foundations of their combat readiness and on ways of further increasing it.

At all stages of Soviet military development our Leninist party and our state have always devoted the most intensive attention to questions of maintaining the Armed Forces' combat readiness at the necessary level. That attention is only natural, since combat readiness is ultimately the culmination of the troops' combat skill in peacetime and the key to victory in war. It is the condition in which the Armed Forces are capable at any moment of fulfilling their task -- that of reliably defending their socialist motherland and its friends and allies.

Combat readiness cannot be temporary or seasonal in nature, nor can it stand still. It is constantly improving. The CPSU and its Central Committee proceed on the basis that in present-day conditions combat readiness must not only be maintained at the necessary level, but must be constantly improved. "The times are now such that the level of Army and Navy combat readiness must be even higher," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the military leaders' conference in the Kremlin. "We must be constantly concerned with improving combat readiness and must approach it in an extremely responsible way, on the basis of growing demands. Then no eventuality will catch us unawares."

The need to further increase combat readiness is determined by many interconnected factors.

It is primarily dictated by the growth of imperialism's aggressiveness, above all that of American imperialism. The imperial, hegemonist ambitions of U.S. ruling circles and the adventurist, crude, undisguisedly selfish nature of Washington's policy were stepped up sharply when the Reagan administration came to power and declared a "crusade" against communism, social revolutions and social progress. This reactionary policy is now oriented toward greater reliance on military force. The U.S. leaders are pursuing with maniacal obstinacy the course of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The military preparations of the United States and its NATO prtners are focused on developing the strategic offensive forces. Great attention is also devoted to the accelerated modernization of general-purpose forces. The building of new military bases and the extension of existing ones around the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries continues.

The NATO plan for nuclear missile upgrading is particularly dangerous. This plan provides for the additional deployment in West European countries of about 600 new American medium-range missiles, to be targeted on strategic sites on the USSR's territory. These missiles could be used as first-strike weapons. The Soviet Armed Forces must be ready for such a turn of events.

The demand for the constant improvement and enhancement of combat readiness is also determined by the nature and peculiarities of a possible war and the increased significance of the time factor, as well as the fundamentally new types of weapons and combat hardware. Imperialist states now have at their disposal means of destruction and have created groupings of forces capable of commencing military operations at any time. In the United States particular emphasis is placed on the creation of a first-strike potential and on reducing the distance from which it is proposed to carry out that strike. The gamble on the surprise factor and on inflicting a "preemptive" strike, including a nuclear strike, is incorporated in the secret Pentagon document "directives on the building of the U.S. Armed Forces."

The Soviet Union does everything possible to avert the threat of nuclear war from the peoples. The USSR has repeatedly expressed its readiness not to use nuclear weapons against states which renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have them on their territory. The Soviet Union recently adopted a pledge of really historic significance: not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

What does the adoption of this pledge mean for the Soviet Armed Forces? It means that still greater attention will now be devoted in their training to tasks of preventing a military conflict from developing into a nuclear conflict. Such tasks, in all their diversity, are an essential part of our military activity.

At the same time, with the adoption of the new pledge, tougher demands are objectively made as regards further increasing the combat readiness of troops and Naval Forces, improving the provision of hardware, improving control of the troops and strengthening the moral and political tempering of personnel. The task is set of reducing the influence of the surprise factor to the minimum, so that the aggressor is not tempted to use nuclear weapons first with impunity.

Lastly, the steady increase in our Armed Forces' combat readiness is dictated by the Soviet state's duty as an ally as regards the joint defense of the gains of socialism together with the armies of the other Warsaw Pact countries. That defense requires on-the-spot, flexible, coordinated actions.

The modern development and improvement of the Army and Navy are therefore inconceivable without increasing their combat readiness in every way. The level of combat readiness, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, noted at the sixth all-Army conference of primary party organization secretaries, is the main indicator of the qualitative condition of troops and naval forces.

This criterion is today spreading to all branches of our Armed Forces and all categories of troops and Naval Forces. But above all the troops and Naval Forces deployed on the front lines of the motherland and the socialist community and on combat duty must be in a state of high combat readiness.

Combat readiness is an extremely broad, complex, multifaceted term. It incorporates the high moral and combat qualities of all personnel, their level of training, discipline and organization and physical tempering; the provision of modern weapons and combat hardware for the Army and Navy, their maintenance in good repair and the ability to use these armaments effectively; the high level of training of officer cadres; the level of coordination of troop control organs; the provision of the full complement of cadres for formations and units and the existence of an adequate number of trained specialists in the reserve; and the troops' ability to commence successful combat operations in a short time.

Naturally, the level of development of the Soviet Armed Forces is determined by our advanced social system and the country's steadily growing economic, scientific and technical potential. It is equally obvious that a high qualitative condition of the troops and Naval Forces is achieved by intensive, well-thought-out labor by military cadres, personnel and the entire system of combat and political training. It is ensured by the existence of plans -- carefully developed and tested in practice -- for bringing submunits, units and ships up to the necessary level of combat readiness and by the constant elaboration of these plans in the light of the reequipping of troops and Naval Forces, the changes taking place in their organizational structure and their new tasks. All questions of combat readiness should be examined in dialectical unity and resolved comprehensively.

The level of combat readiness depends to a decisive extent on the development, design and production of new weapons systems and military hardware and their timely delivery to the Armed Forces. Not having the opportunity to examine this question in detail (that will be done in a subsequent article), we will dwell on what may be called internal factors in the Army and Navy for increasing their combat readiness.

It is well known that real combat training and the ability to fight in the modern way and achieve victory over a strong opponent form the basis of the combat readiness of troops and naval forces. This ability has many components, the most important of which is the degree of personnel's mastery of weapons and combat headware. It is not only a question of a profound knowledge of weapons and hardware, but of skillful mastery of them and of utilizing them effectively. High combat readiness is inconceivable without each serviceman and each military collective having the ability to extract from modern armaments all that is incorporated in their designs and make maximum use of their potential. Conversely, the more confidently the personnel master weapons and combat hardware and the most effective ways of using them, the higher is the combat readiness of the unit, ship or formation.

Today the qualitative condition of troops and naval forces and their combat readiness are judged by the standard of field, air and sea training and the degree of coordination in action of subunits, units and ships. Exceptionally great significance is attached to making the training and educational process approximate as closely as possible real combat conditions and ensuring that it is inseparably linked with the development of tactics and strategy. It is in this way that the fundamental principle of combat training -- teaching the troops what is needed in war -- is implemented.

The really high quality, stable resolution of questions of combat readiness -- questions which are steadily becoming more complex -- can only be ensured on the basis of a steady increase in ideological staunchness, the political training of servicemen and their consciousness. High morale has always been and still is our Army's most powerful weapon.

In modern warfare -- aside from a possible nuclear missile war -- when the enemy uses such means of destruction as blast ammunition [boyepripasy obyemnogo vzryva], antipersonnel bombs and incendiary devices, tremendous significance is attached to people's psychological stability in combat. It is necessary to concern ourselves now with developing such reliable stability. That is one of the most important avenues of the struggle for high combat readiness.

In our era, the era of nuclear weapons and combat actions of massive dimensions, dynamism and complexity, strong military discipline has become exceedingly important. The slightest deviation from its demands, even an isolated manifestation of negligence, slackness or bad organization can lead to the most serious consequences. Without strong military discipline there can be no combat readiness and subunits, units and ships will be found not to be in a high qualitative condition.

of course, I have not exhausted the list of questions pertaining to the combat and special training of troops in the interests of further improving the combat readiness of troops and naval forces. The qualitative condition of, for example, reservists is of considerable importance in terms of maintaining high combat readiness. This is particularly obvious since in peacetime only part of our Armed Forces is up to full strength. The rest is ready for mobilization and is taking steps enabling it, if necessary, to immediately admit reservists.

This is one aspect of the problem. Another aspect is work with reserve personnel. It is essential to conduct with them a definite number of combat training measures in order to constantly maintain at a high level the training of reservists who have had previous military training. The mobilization readiness and combat readiness of troops and naval forces are directly related, and therefore work with reservists is part and parcel of the function of subunit and unit commanders, not to mention military commissariat officers.

our officer cadres have a decisive part to play in improving combat readiness and maintaining it at the proper level. The demands on them are becoming ever tougher. This is due to objective reasons, primarily to the fact that the organization and waging of combat actions are now much more complex.

The complexity is due to the fact that an increasing amount of work connected with preparation for combat actions, whether on land, in the air or at sea, has to be done very quickly, and the highly dynamic nature of these actions, which often gives rise to extreme conditions, means that errors and tardiness in the work of commanders and control organs cannot be tolerated.

What qualities does the Soviet military leader need? They are the ability to firmly and skillfully lead the subunits, units or ships under his command; the ability to think and act in conditions where time is very limited and there are immense moral, psychological and physical pressures. They include competence, an acute sense of the new, an ability to assume responsibility for the solution of complex tasks, and to notice in good time and support the initiative of subordinates. Socialist competition contributes in every way to the development of creative initiative. The ability to correctly organize it and to mobilize the will and energy of the personnel to improve combat readiness is a most important command quality.

As well as theoretical training, a great deal of attention is currently being paid to developing officers' particular skills in the fulfillment of their duties relating to the solution of combat training tasks, the conduct of combat and mobilization readiness measures, and the peparation and implementation of combat actions. This goal is attained more quickly if most of the sessions with officers are organized in the field and at control centers, where all questions relating to the basic theme are worked through, and if individual and group exercises are regularly held during which impromptu tasks are solved on maps and on the ground.

Officers must be able to organize the life and activity of subunits, units and ships in line with the demands of military regulations and ensure high military discipline. They must master advanced methods of preparing and conducting classes with subordinates and set a personal example of particular ways of handling equipment and weapons.

The refinement of officers' methodological expertise is an integral part of work on improving combat readiness. Success in this greatly depends on senior commanders and chiefs. The methods used in every class they personally conduct must be distinguished by novelty, must be well thought out, and the requisite materials and equipment must be available. For officers these classes are a model of work with subordinates and of the implementation of training measures.

Combat readiness directly depends, as the Great Patriotic War and the experience of subsequent combat actions have shown, on the organizational ability of officer cadres and the quality of their organizational work. It is primarily a matter of commanders' ability not only to make a sound decision on combat actions but to carry out a wide range of practical organizational measures arising out of that decision. It is considered that the inculcation in officers of practical skills pertaining to the direct training of staffs, troops and naval forces for the fulfillment of forthcoming combat tasks, the rendering of assistance and the exercise of control over the execution of decisions should occupy the chief place in the command training system.

It is particularly important to constantly train commanders in the art of organizing interaction between the different categories of troops and Naval Forces. In modern battles and operations success depends on coordinating the efforts of all participating units, ships and formations -- coordinated and combined at the right moment, in the right place, for the solution of a specific task. Questions relating to the organization of interaction can be rehearsed by various methods: On the ground or on a model and, in certain conditions, on a map. The purpose of the measures is to ensure that the officers get a deep understanding of their tasks, ensure that the decisions they have taken conform to the plan of the superior command and are able to coordinate the actions of their subunits, units or ships for specific combat tasks. Skillful organization of this close interaction is a significant indicator of the high combat readiness of troops and naval forces.

High-quality control of troops and naval forces and the ability of commanders and chiefs to firmly and skillfully lead subordinate subunits, units and ships -- all this is of exceptional importance today. The achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, the introduction of various automatic systems and their effective and creative utilization offer great opportunities for improving control.

The quality of control depends in many respects on staffs, political organizers and chiefs of categories of troops and services with their working apparatus. Take our staffs, for example. They are called upon to compile in good time well substantiated documents of combat and mobilization readiness and combat and political training and operation and combat actions plans, promptly inform subordinates of their tasks, organize interaction, give them concrete assistance and monitor execution. To be able to fulfill all these and other tasks, headquarters must be a harmonious collective capable of ensuring constant control of troops and naval forces in all conditions.

Good headquarters cohesion and a high functioning capacity are achieved in conditions of indefatigable refinement and improvement of this very important control organ's work style and methods. It is necessary -- and this may be the chief factor -- to diligently train staff officers in practical organizational work on the execution of decisions and not to confine their involvement in exercises to the planning of combat actions, as happens occasionally.

The need to further improve the work style and methods applies to all our officer cadres. Military leaders of all ranks can only expect to be successful if they keep abreast of the achievements of military theory. "One must be able to act," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the military commanders' conference in the Kremlin, "in accordance with the latest achievements of military science and military art."

Military science is now a very important factor of combat readiness and must be studied not only by our academies and scientific research institutes but by commanders and staffs. They have great opportunities for the practical verification of scientific recommendations and, at the same time, they have everything they need to be able, on the basis of army and navy experience, to make a substantial contribution to the further development of military scientific thought, including the theoretical elaboration of problems of combat readiness.

The qualitative condition of the Soviet Armed Forces is constantly improving. This has been confirmed once again by recent strategic operational and tactical operational exercises. It is shown by the results of the current academic year. They reveal that our troops and naval forces have improved their combat training and are capable of successfully resolving any tasks relating to the defense of the motherland.

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